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No. 101 NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 6, 2010, SATURDAY/PHALGUNA 9-PHALGUNA 15, 1931

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 631.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) के साथ पठित दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 की धारा 6 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार गृह (राजनीतिक) विभाग, गुप्त अनुभाग 3 द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना सं.-1545-थाना दिनांक-13-11-2009 की सहमति से लेंक थाना मुकदमा सं.-325/2008 दिनांक-14 दिसम्बर, 2008, जो कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम-45) की धारा-120B/420 के अंतर्गत दर्ज है, के विविध प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन एवं इससे संबंधित विविध धाराओं के अधीन मामले और उक्त मामले से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्न(नों), दुष्प्रेरण और षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध(धों) का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार संपूर्ण पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य पर करती है।

[सं.228/63/2009-ए.वी.डी-II]

चन्द्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

(1255)

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PANSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2010

S.O. 631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of West Bengal, Home (Political) Department, Secret Section-3, vide Notification No. 1545-P.S. dated 13th November, 2009, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of West Bengal for investigation of Case No. 325 of 2008 dated 14-12-2008 under Sections 120-B and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) registered at Police Station Lake, Kolkata and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence/offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/63/2009-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2010

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2010

का.आ. 632.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार, खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग, सिविल सचिवालय, (ईटानगर की 26 जून, 2009 के आदेश सं. एस.एफ. एण्ड सी. एस.-40/2008 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से अन्य अज्ञात व्यक्तियों की मिलीभगत से अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चोरी आपूर्ति करने के लिए हिल ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी के संबंध में श्री एच. रहमान, प्रबंधक (क्यूसी) एफसीआई, नार्थ लखीमपुर द्वारा अन्य कथित धोखाधड़ी के अपराध के संबंध में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी, 420, 467, 468, और 471 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (अधिनियम सं. 40) की धारा 13(1)/(डी) सपठित धारा 13(2) के अधीन दर्ज अपराधों के लिए तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए संसक्त प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरणों और अधवा षड्यंत्रों और उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/34/2009-ए.वी.डी-11]

चन्द्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

S.O. 632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Civil Secretariat, Itanagar vide Order No. SF & CS-40/2008 dated 26th June, 2009, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the state of Arunachal Pradesh for investigation of the offences under sections 120-B, 420, 467, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and section 13(1)(d) read with section 13(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) and any other offences of fraud allegedly committed by Sh. H. Rahman, Manager (QC), FCI, North Lakhimpur relating to Hill Transport Subsidy to supply of sugar in Arunachal Pradesh in connivance with other unknown persons and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence/offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/34/2009-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 633.—सरकार स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 7-1-2007 के भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 65(2)/2007-बीओ-11 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के स्तर के समकक्ष अधिकारी होने पर निम्नलिखित सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, जो सारणी के कालम (3), में उल्लिखित सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और उन्हें सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों को पूरा करेंगे :-

सारणी

क्रम सं.	अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों की श्रेणियां तथा क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	सहायक महाप्रबंधक, विधि विभाग, यूको बैंक, मुख्यालय, 10, बीटीएम सारणी, कोलकाता-700001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
2.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, लखनऊ, स्काईलार्क बिल्डिंग, 28, नवल किशोर रोड, लखनऊ-226001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
3.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़, आई हास्पिटल कैम्पस, तैलीयाबंध, रायपुर-492006	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
4.	अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, मेरठ, सी-2/6, डी ब्लॉक, कृष्णा प्लाजा, गंगा नगर, मवाना रोड, मेरठ-250001	यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा उत्तरांचल राज्य में स्थित स्थान।

1257

(1)

(2)

(3)

5. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, रांची,
राजेन्द्र जवान भवन, कम सैनिक बाजार, मेन
रोड, रांची-834001
6. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
5 संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001
7. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग-169, थ्यू चेटी स्ट्रीट, चैन्नई-600001
8. सहायक प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक
मफत लाल सेन्टर (द्वितीय तल) नरीमन पॉइंट,
मुम्बई-400021
9. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
'मौर्य लोक', 'ए' ब्लॉक, चौथा तल, डाक बंगला
रोड, पटना-800001
10. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग, सी-2, अशोक नगर,
यूनिट-II, भुवनेश्वर-751009
11. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
मणिराम, दीवान रोड, सिलपुखुरी,
गुवाहाटी-781003
12. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
यूको भवन, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 4085 सन्यास आश्रम
के निकट, आश्रम रोड, अहमदाबाद-380009
13. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
एससीओ-55-57, बैंक स्वयायर, सैक्टर 17-बी,
चण्डीगढ़-160017
14. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
आर्कोड इंटरनैशनल अजमेर रोड, सिविल लाइन्स,
जयपुर-302016 (राजस्थान)
15. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
ई/5, अरेरा कालोनी, भोपाल-462016
16. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
यूको बैंक बिल्डिंग, 13/22, कैपेगोडा रोड,
बंगलूर-560009
17. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
पो.वा. सं. 59, हिमलैण्ड होटल, सर्कुलर रोड,
शिमला-171001
18. अंचल प्रबंधक, अंचल कार्यालय, यूको बैंक,
8-2-64, भूतल, रोड नं. 10, बंजारा हिल्स,
हैदराबाद-500034
19. अंचल प्रबंधक, 39:3720,
एफ. एस. आर. कॉम्प्लैक्स, रजनीपुरम रोड,
एर्नाकुलम-682016 केरल
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा झारखण्ड राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा तमिलनाडु राज्य तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा महाराष्ट्र एवं गोवा राज्य तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, दीव क्षेत्र के
स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा विहार राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा उड़ीसा राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और
मिजोरम राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा गुजरात राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा पंजाब एवं हरियाणा राज्य तथा चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा कर्नाटक राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्थान।
- यूको बैंक के अपने अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए
तथा केरल राज्य में स्थित स्थान।

[फा. सं. 65/2/2007-बीओ-II]

एस. गोपाल कृष्ण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Financial Services)
New Delhi, the 19th February, 2010

S.O. 633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services, No. 65(2)/2007-BO-II dated 7-1-2007, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below, being officers equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of Government to be Estate Officers for the purpose of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act, in respect of the public premises specified in column (3) of the said Table :

TABLE

Sl. No.	Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public Premises And Local Limits of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Asstt. General Manager, Law Department, UCO Bank, Head Office, 10, B. T. M. Sarani, Kolkata-700001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of West Bengal.
2.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Lucknow Skylark Building, 28 Nawal Kishore Road, Lucknow-226001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
3.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Raipur, Chattishgarh Eye Hospital Campus, Teliabandha, Raipur-492006.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Chattisgarh.
4.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Meerut, C-2/6, D. Block, Krishna Plaza, Ganganagar, Mawana Road, Meerut-250001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Uttaranchal.
5.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, Ranchi, Rajendra Jawan Bhavan cum Sainik Bazar Main Road, Ranchi-834001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Jharkhand.
6.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, 5, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and State of Jammu and Kashmir.
7.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bank Building 169, Thambu Street, Chetty Chennai-600001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Tamilnadu and in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Andmans and Nicobar Islands.
8.	Asstt. General Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank Mafatlal Centre (2nd Floor), Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the States of Maharashtra and Goa and Diu area in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.
9.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, 'Mauryalok', 'A' Block, 4th floor, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna-800001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Bihar.
10.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bank Building, C-2, Ashok Nagar, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-751009.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Orissa.
11.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, Maniram Dewan Road, Silpukhuri,, Guwahati-781003.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
12.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bhawan, PB No. 4085, Near Sanyas Ashram, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Gujarat.
13.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, S. C. O. 55-57, Bank Square, Sector-17B, Chandigarh-160017.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Punjab and Haryana and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, Arcade International, Ajmer Road, Civil, Lines, Jaipur-302016, (Rajasthan).	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Rajasthan.
15.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, E/5, Arera Colony, Bhopal-462016.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
16.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, UCO Bank Building, 13/22, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore-560009.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Karnataka.
17.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, P. B. No. 59, Himland Hotel, Circular Road, Shimla-171001.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
18.	Zonal Manager, Zonal Office, UCO Bank, 8-2-64 Gr. Floor, Road No. 10, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
19.	Zonal Manager, 39/3720 F, S. R. Complex, Ranipuram Road, Emakulam-682016, Kerala.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the UCO Bank and situated in the State of Kerala.

[F. No. 65 (2)/2007-BO-II]

S. GOPAL KRISHNA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 634.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (समनुषंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, श्री पी. नरसिम्हा, सहायक महाप्रबंधक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद को अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अधिकारी के रूप में उनके पद छोड़ देने तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के निदेशक मण्डल में अधिकारी कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 8/6/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2010

S.O. 634.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (cb) of sub-section (1) of Section 25 read with sub-section (2A) of Section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri P. Narasimha, Assistant General Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, as Officer Employee Director on the Board of Directors of State Bank of Hyderabad for a period of three years from the date of notification or until he ceases to be an officer of the State Bank of Hyderabad or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 8/6/2009-BO-1]
SUMITA DAWRA, Director

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क मुख्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय
विशाखपट्टणम, 19 फरवरी, 2010

संख्या 1/2010-सीमा-शुल्क (गै.टे.)

का.आ. 635.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सी.शु. (गै.टे.), दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 1994 यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना संख्या 122/2004-सी.शु. (गै.टे.), दिनांक 25-10-2004 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के श्री पोंट्टी श्रीरामुलु नेल्लूर जिले के मुथुकुरु मण्डल में स्थित कृष्णापट्टनम ग्राम को सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) के खण्ड 9 के अन्तर्गत भांडागार केन्द्र घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा. सं. VIII/40/03/2009-मुआ. (वि.क्षे.) (भाग-1)]

सी. माधुर, मुख्य आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE

Visakhapatnam, the 19th February, 2010

No. 1/2010-Customs (N.T.)

S.O. 635.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 33/94-Cus. (N.T.), dated 1-7-1994 as amended by Notification No. 122/2004-Cus. (NT), dated 25-10-2004 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, hereby declare

Krishnapatnam Village, Muthukur Mandal, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District, in the State of Andhra Pradesh to be a Warehousing Station, under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

[F.No. VIII/40/03/2009-CC (VZ) (Part I)]

C. MATHUR, Chief Commissioner

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 636.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2009-2010 के आगे से संगठन महिला मंडल बाड़मेर आगोर, बाड़मेर, राजस्थान को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगे 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा;
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान अथवा सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 12/2010/फा. सं. 203/23/2009-आ.का.नि.-II]
डॉ. संजय कुमार लाल, अवर सचिव

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2010

S.O. 636.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Mahila Mandal Barmer Agor (MMBA), Barmer, Rajasthan has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of the sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules) from Assessment year 2009-2010 onwards in the category of 'Other Institution' partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for research in social sciences;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out research in social science or statistical research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for research in social sciences and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

3. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for research in social sciences or statistical research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act, read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 12/2010/F. No. 203/23/2009/ITA-II]

Dr. SANJAY KUMAR LAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 637.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2008-2009 के आगे से संगठन एशियन हेल्थ केयर फाउंडेशन, हैदराबाद को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगे 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान अथवा सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11/2010/फा. सं. 203/160/2009-आ.क.नि.-11]
डॉ. संजय कुमार लाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2010

S.O. 637.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Asian Health Care Foundation, Hyderabad, has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules) from Assessment year 2008-2009 onwards in the category of 'other Institution' partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and

furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

3. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act, read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 11/2010/F. No. 203/160/2009-ITA-II]

Dr. SANJAY KUMAR LAL, Under Secy.

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 638.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री जेनिंग्स जैकब को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के तिरुवनंतपुरम सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/6/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 638.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Jennings Jacob as a member of the Thiruvananthapuram Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 809/6/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 639.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री एम. साई प्रसाद को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के हैदराबाद सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/3/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 639.—In continuation of Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri M. Sai Prasad as a member of the Hyderabad Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 809/3/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 640.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री सोहन प्रसाद को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से

जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के कोलकत्ता सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/3/2008-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 640.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 11-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Sohan Prasad as a member of the Kolkata Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 809/3/2008-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 641.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री रमन बक्शी को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/8/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 641.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Raman Bakshi as a member of the Delhi Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 809/8/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 642.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल

प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के मुम्बई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.

नाम

1. श्रीमती मीना शर्मा
2. श्री राजाराम जगन्नाथ ताना वाड़े

[फा. सं. 809/7/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 642.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as a members of the Mumbai Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. Name
No.

- (1) Smt. Meena Sharma
- (2) Shri Rajaram Jagannath Tanawade

[F. No. 809/7/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 643.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के गुवाहाटी सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.

नाम

1. श्रीमती जिमोनी चौधरी
2. श्रीमती बसंती बोरा
3. श्री हरे कृष्ण डेका
4. श्री प्रफुल्ल दत्त

[फा. सं. 809/5/2008-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 643.—In continuation of Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 11-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Guwahati Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No. Name

- (1) Smt. Jimoni Choudhury
- (2) Smt. Basanti Bora
- (3) Shri Hare Krishna Deka
- (4) Shri Prapulla Dutta

[F. No. 809/5/2008-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 644.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के चेन्नई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं. नाम

1. डॉ. जोसेफिन
2. श्रीमती क्रीतिका राधाकृष्णन
3. श्रीमती चंद्रिका राजाराम
4. श्रीमती वी. पद्मा(उर्फ) ए. मंगई
5. श्रीमती शैलजा रामजी
6. श्रीमती कौशल्या शिवकुमार
7. श्रीमती रेवथी कृष्ण
8. श्रीमती शीला चार्ल्स मोहन

[फा. सं. 809/1/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 644.—In continuation of Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in

exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Chennai Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No. Name

1. Dr. Josephine
2. Smt. Krithika Radhakrishnan
3. Smt. Chandrika Rajaram
4. Smt. V. Padma (alias) A. Mangal
5. Smt. Shylaja Ramji
6. Smt. Kausalya Sivakumar
7. Smt. Revathi Krishna
8. Smt. Sheila Charles Mohan

[F. No. 809/1/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 645.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के बेंगलूर सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं. नाम

1. श्रीमती जमुना मंजु
2. प्रो. वगिया एन. एच.
3. श्रीमती शीला रामचंद्र रेड्डी
4. श्रीमती मंगला प्रकाश
5. श्रीमती सुधा बोरेंगोवडा
6. श्रीमती रेणुका रेड्डी
7. श्रीमती बबिता एम. हैरिस
8. श्रीमती प्रमोदिनी
9. श्रीमती सौभाग्य लक्ष्मी

[फा. सं. 809/5/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 10th February, 2010

S.O. 645.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Bangalore advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or unit further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. Name
No.

1. Smt. Jamuna Manju
2. Prof. Bhagya N. H.
3. Smt. Sheela Ramachandra Reddy
4. Smt. Mangala Prakash
5. Smt. Sudha Boregowda
6. Smt. Renuka Reddy
7. Smt. Babitha M. Harrys
8. Smt. Promodhini
9. Smt. Soubagya Lakshmi

[F.No. 809/5/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 646.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 5-2-2008 एवं 27-5-2008 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 3 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री अजय बिजली के स्थान पर श्री पंकज शर्मा को तत्काल प्रभाव से तथा अगले आदेश होने तक केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/11/2007-एफ(सी)खण्ड-II]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2010

S.O. 646.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 5-2-2008 and 27-5-2008 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) and with rules 3 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Pankaj Sharma in place of Shri Ajay Bijli as a member of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect and until further orders.

[F.No. 809/11/2007-F(C)-Pt. II]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 647.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 के समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री किशोर बेनानी, निवासी: 4, विजय अपार्टमेंट, 67 सेंट जोसेफस एवेन्यू नजदीक विलिंग्टन, जामखाना, सांताक्रुज (प.) मुम्बई-400054 को श्री कासम्भाई सोराथिया के स्थान पर तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के मुम्बई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/7/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2010

S.O. 647.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Kishore Benani, P/o 4, Vijay Apartment, 67, St. Josephs Avenue, Near Willington Gymkhana, Santacruz(W), Mumbai-400054, in place of Shri Kasambhai Sorathia, as a member of the Mumbai Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or unit further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 809/7/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 648.—केन्द्र सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद में परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :

2. महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नामिक द्वारा प्रदत्त दन्त चिकित्सा डिग्रियों को मान्यता के संबंधित चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में डॉ. डी. वाई. पाटिल डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, पिम्परी, पुणे के बारे में क्रम संख्या 60 के XIII के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में उसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी :

“दन्त शल्य चिकित्सा में निष्णात

पेरियोडोंटिकस

एमडीएस (पेरियो.), महाराष्ट्र

(यदि यह 14-7-2009 को अथवा

स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय

उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

नासिक

मुख्य चिकित्सा और रेडियोलॉजी (यदि यह 18-7-2009 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) आर्थोडॉन्टिक्स (यदि यह 16-7-2009 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएम (मुख्य आयुर्विज्ञान), महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक एमडीएस (आर्थो.), महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक।”

[फा. सं. बी.-12017/3/2005-डीई]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 648.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3, against XIII of Serial No. 60 in respect of Dr. D. Y. Patil Dental College and Hospital Pimpri, Pune, in Part I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :

“Master of Dental Surgery

Periodontics (if granted on or after 14-7-2009)	MDS (Perio.) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
Oral Medicine and Radiology (if granted on or after 18-7-2009)	MDS (Oral Med.) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
Orthodontics (if granted on or after 16-7-2009)	MDS (Ortho.) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik.”

(No. V.12017/3/2005-DE]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 649.—कन्द सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में एच. पी. विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला द्वारा प्रदत्त डेंटल डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 52 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां उसके अन्तर्गत रखी जाएंगी :—

“II एच. पी. सरकारी दंतचिकित्सा महाविद्यालय एवं अस्पताल शिमला (एच.पी.)

(II) दंत शल्यक्रिया निष्णात

(i) ओरल एंड मैक्सिलोफेसियल सर्जरी (यदि 23-9-2009 को या इसके बाद की गई हो)	एम.डी.एस. (ओरल एंड मैक्सिलोफेसियल सर्जरी) एच. पी. विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला
(ii) पेरियोडोन्टिक्स (यदि 25-9-2009 को या इसके बाद की गई हो)	एम.डी.एस. (पेरियो.) एच. पी. विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला
(iii) सामुदायिक दंत चिकित्सा (यदि 1-10-2009 को या इसके बाद की गई हो)	एम.डी.एस. (सामु. दंतचिकित्सा) एच. पी. विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला
(iv) आर्थोडोन्टिक्स (यदि 6-10-2009 को या इसके बाद की गई हो)	एम.डी.एस. (आर्थो.) एच. पी. विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला।”

[फा. सं. बी.-12017/18/2003-डी.ई.]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 649.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3, against Serial No. 52 in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by H.P. University Shimla, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“H. H.P. Government Dental College and Hospital, Shimla (H.P.)

(ii) Master of Dental Surgery

(i) Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (if granted on or after 23-9-2009)	MDS (Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery), H.P. University Shimla
(ii) Periodontics (if granted on or after 25-9-2009)	MDS (Periodontics), H.P. University, Shimla.
(iii) Community Dentistry (if granted on or after 1-10-2009)	MDS (Community Dentistry), H.P. University, Shimla
(iv) Orthodontics (if granted on or after 6-10-2009)	MDS (Orthodontics), H.P. University, Shimla.”

[No. V.12017/18/2003-DE]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 650.—केन्द्र सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा प्रदत्त डेंटल डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 55 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां उसके अन्तर्गत रखी जाएंगी :—

“i सरदार पटेल दंत चिकित्सा एवं आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ
(ii) मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

(vii) ओरल पैथोलॉजी एम.डी.एस. (ओरल पैथोलॉजी)
(यदि 19-9-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) डॉ. आर. एम. एल. अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

(viii) ओरल मेडिसिन एम.डी.एस. (ओरल मेडिसिन)
(यदि 24-9-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) डॉ. आर. एम. एल. अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

(ix) कम्युनिटी डेंटिस्ट्री एम.डी.एस. (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)
(यदि 24-9-2009 को या इसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) डॉ. आर. एम. एल. अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)।”

[फा. सं. वी.-12017/20/2003-डी.ई.]

आर. सैंकरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th February, 2010

S.O. 650.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3, against Serial No. 55 in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Faizabad (U.P.), the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“I. Sardar Patel Institute of Dental and Medical Sciences, Lucknow

(vii) Master of Dental Surgery

(i) Oral Pathology MDS (Oral Pathology)
(if granted on or after 19-9-2009) Dr. R.M.L. Awadh University, Faizabad (U.P.)

(viii) Oral Medicine MDS (Oral Medicine)
(if granted on or after Dr. R.M.L. Awadh

24-9-2009)

(ix) Community Dentistry
(if granted on or after 24-9-2009)

University, Faizabad (U.P.)

MDS (Community Dentistry)
Dr. R.M.L. Awadh
University, Faizabad (U.P.)”

[No. V.-12017/20/2003-DE]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 651.—केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 12 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्र सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में शीर्षक “नेपाल” के अंतर्गत, “बी. पी. कोइराला स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान संस्थान, धारन, नेपाल” के सामने “शीर्षक” (इसके आगे स्तम्भ (2) के रूप में संदर्भित), डिप्लोमा में यथा उल्लिखित अर्हताओं का स्वरूप [इसके आगे स्तम्भ (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] और संक्षेपण (इसके आगे स्तम्भ (4) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्षक के अंतर्गत, अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)	(4)
“एमडी एवं एसटीडी)”	“आयुर्विज्ञान विज्ञान एवं एसटीडी)”	बी.पी. के आई एच. एस. धारन, नेपाल (यह मान्यता प्राप्त अर्हता होगी यदि यह बी. पी. कोइराला स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान संस्थान, धारन, नेपाल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के लिए बी. पी. कोइराला स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान संस्थान, धारन, नेपाल सम विश्वविद्यालय) द्वारा 2002 को या इसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।

[फा. सं. वी.-11015/1/2009-एम.ई.(नीति-1)]

अनिला त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2010

S.O. 651.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 12 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the Second Schedule in the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule under the heading “Nepal”—against “B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal,” under the headings ‘Title’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], ‘Nature of qualifications as stated in diploma’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] and ‘Abbreviation’ [hereinafter referred to as column (4)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto the following shall be inserted namely :—

“MD “Doctor in B.P.K.I.H.S. Dharan, Nepal
(Dermato- Medicine [This shall be a recognised
logy and (Dermatology qualification when granted by
STD and STD)” B.P. Koirala Institute of Health
Sciences, Dharan, Nepal
[Deemed University) in respect
of students being trained at B.P.
Koirala Institute of Health
Sciences, Dharan, Nepal on or
after 2002]

[No. V-11015/1/2009-ME-P-I]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 652.—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि., गुडगांव, एमएचपीसी लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद तथा एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन कार्यालयों का जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृंद ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :

1. पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.,
एनएच-31, बाई पास, मरंगा,
400/220 के.वी. नई पूर्णियां,
220/132, के. बी0 पूर्णियां सब स्टेशन,
पिन-854301 (बिहार)
2. नर्मदा हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड,
इंदिरा सागर पावर स्टेशन,
नर्मदा नगर,
जिला खंडवा (म. प्र.)-450119
3. एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड,
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र मुख्यालय,
द्वितीय व पांचवीं मंजिल,
एमसीएच कमर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स,
आर. पी. रोड, सिकन्दराबाद-500003
4. पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड,
400/220 के.वी. उप केंद्र,
10वीं कि.मी. वानि विलास सागर रोड,
बीरेनहल्लि ग्राम, हिरियूर ताल्लुक,
चित्रदुर्ग जिला-572144
5. पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड,
2×500 मे. वा. एचवीडीसी,
बैंक-टू बैंक कोल्हापुर स्टेशन,
प्लॉट नं. 5, 36/ए/6,

ज्ञानदेव को-आपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी,
ताराबाई पार्क, कोल्हापुर-416005 (महाराष्ट्र)

6. पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड,
पार्वती परिषण प्रणाली, हमीरपुर,
वार्ड-1, (माइक्रोवेव टॉवर के पास कृष्णनगर,
हमीरपुर-177001 (हि. प्र.)

[सं.-11017/4/2010-हिंदी]

एम. रविकान्त, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 5th February, 2010

S.O. 652.—In pursuance of sub rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under the administrative control of Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd., Gurgaon, NHPC Limited, Faridabad and NTPC Ltd., New Delhi, the staff whereof have acquired 80 % working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.,
NH-31, By pass Maranga,
400/220, KV New Purnea and
220/132 KV Purnea Sub Station,
Pin-854301 (Bihar)
2. Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation
India Sagar Power Station,
Narmada Nagar,
Distt. Khandwa (MP)-450119
3. NTPC Limited,
Southern Region Headquarters,
2nd and 5th Floor,
MCH Commercial Complex,
R. P. Road, Secunderabad-500003
4. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.,
400/220, KV Sub Station,
10th K.M. Vani Vilas Sagar Road,
Beerenahalli Village, Hiriyur Taluk,
Chitra Durga-572144
5. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.,
2×500 MW, HVDC,
Back-to-Back Kolhapur Station,
Plot No. 5, 36 A 6,
Dnyandeo Co-operative Housing Society,
Tarabai Park, Kolhapur-416005 (Maharashtra)
6. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.,
Parbati Transmission System, Hamirpur,
Ward-I, Near Microwave Tower,
Krishna Nagar, Hamirpur-177001 (H.P.)

[No. 11017/4/2010-Hindi]

M. RAVIKANTH, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मापले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

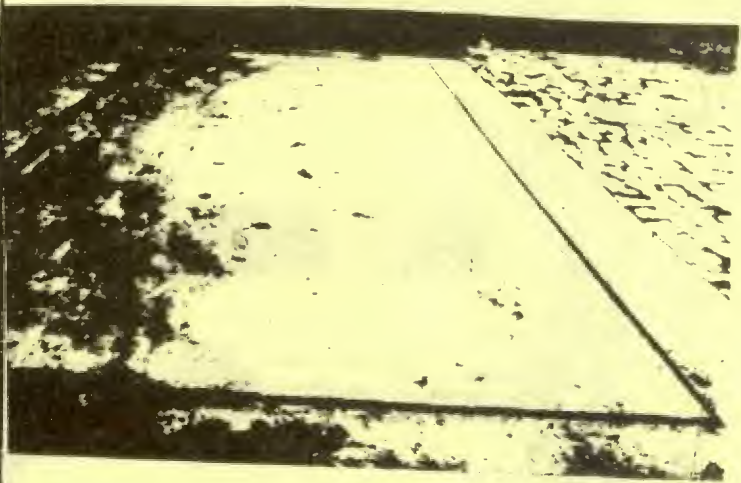
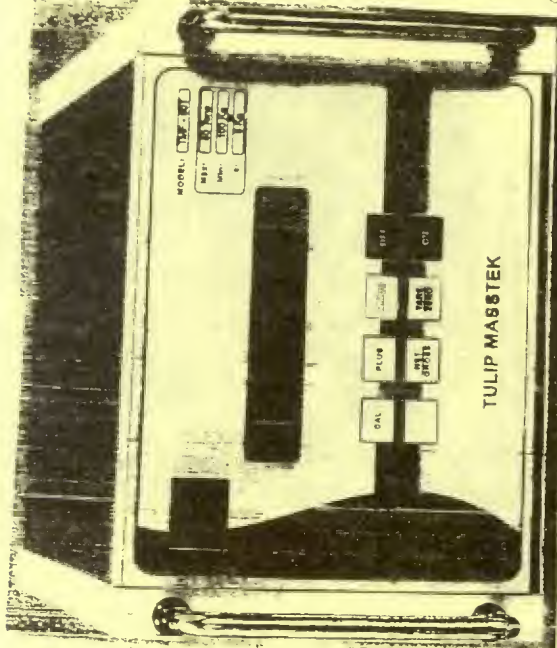
(उपभोक्ता मापले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 653.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टुलिप मास्टेक, खसरा नं. 555/0, विलेज टकसाल, निकट शिव मंदिर, परवाना द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "टीएमएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रोड वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टुलिप" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/3073 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रोड वेब्रिज) उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



सीलिंग डायग्राम

स्कैल डिजाइन में 4 कोना में 4 पेच हैं जो ऊपरी बाड़ी को निचली बाड़ी से जोड़ते हैं। इनमें से दो पेच हैडलैस हैं और जिन की नोक पर छेद हैं। ये दोनों हैडलैस पेच एक दूसरे के साथ विकर्णतः जुड़े हुए हैं। पेच के छेद में से, सील तार निकल सकता है और सील को प्लग और स्टाम्प किया जा सकता है। स्टाम्पिंग से पहले बाड़ी को बंद करने के लिए पेच कसा जाता है और यह तब तक बाहर नहीं आ सकता जब तक सील को तोड़ा न जाए। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिसमें उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 और 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (278) 2008]

आर. माधुर्यधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

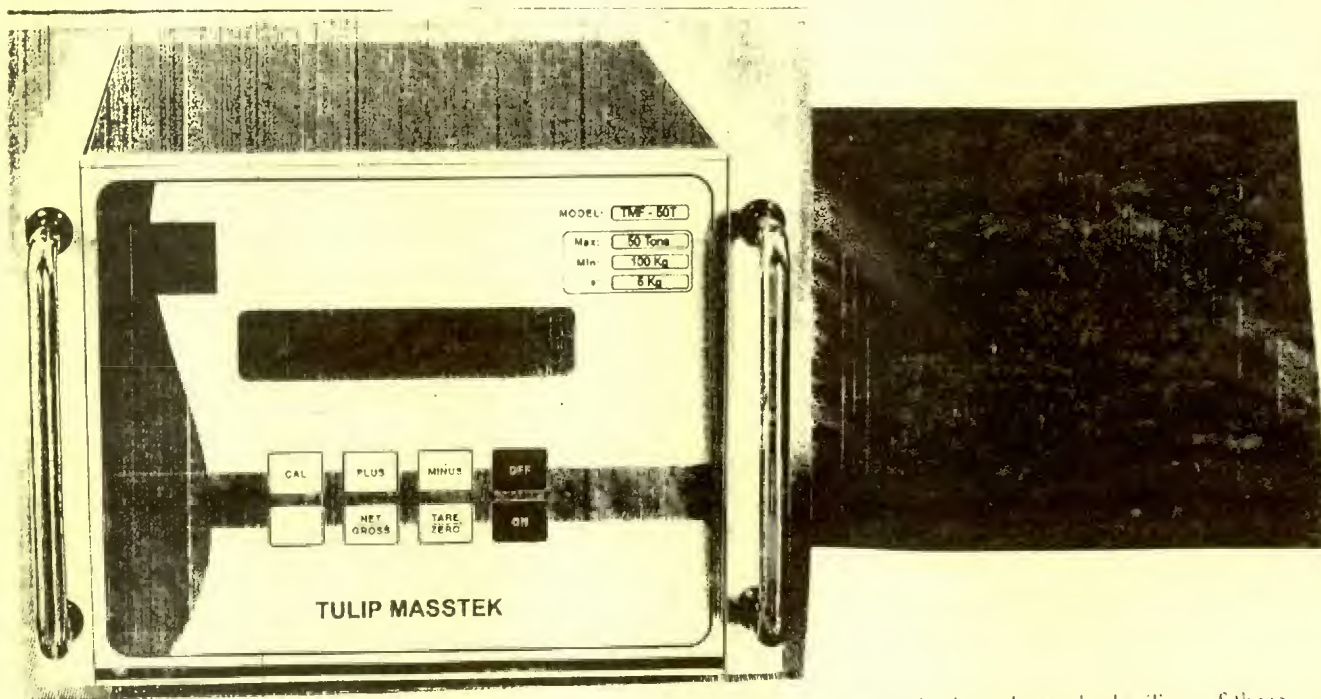
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2010

S.O. 653.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Road Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "TMF" and with brand name "TULIP" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Tulip Masstek, Khasra No. 555/0, Village Taksal, Near Shiv Mandir, Parwanoo and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/373:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Road Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The scale digitizer has four screws in four corners which attach the upper body to lower body. Two of these screws are headless and have a hole at the tip. These two headless screws are fixed diagonally opposite to each other. Through the hole of screw, the seal wire can pass through and the seal can be plugged and stamped. Before stamping to close the body a nut is tightened and this can not come out till the seal is broken. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (278) 2008]

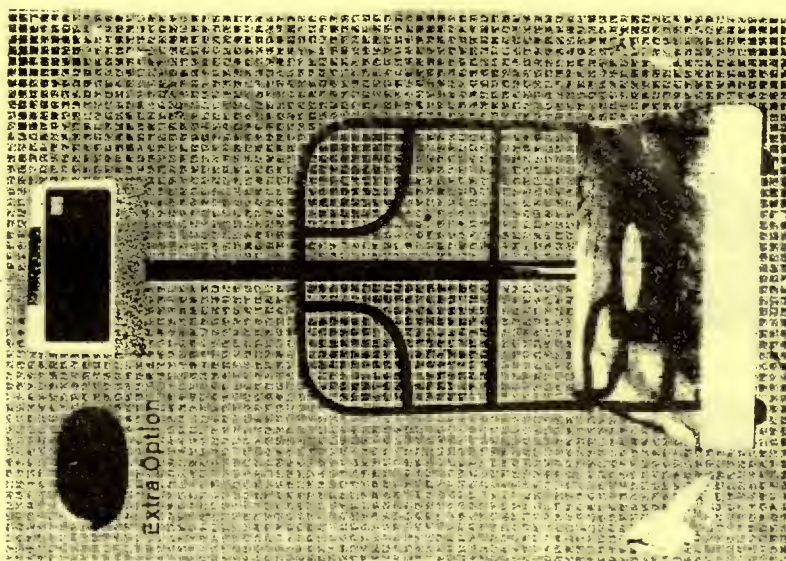
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 654.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हाइवा डिग्री वेडिंग सिस्टम, 1577-19/2, 5वां 'ए' फ़्लास, बीएसके फर्स्ट स्टेज, 2 ब्लॉक, मैसूर बैंक कालोनी, बंगलौर-560050 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एचडीकेएल" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "हाइवा डिग्री" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/610 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें मास ((कि.ग्रा.) को वॉल्यूम (लिटर) में सुविधा है और लिक्विड मापन को कि.ग्रा. से लिटर में बदलने का प्रोग्राम भी है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सीलिंग के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के बायीं तरफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट में काट कर दो छेदों में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर कसा गया है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (242)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2010

S.O. 654.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of "HDKL" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "HIWA DIGI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Hiwa Digi Weighing Systems, 1577-19/2, 5th 'A' Cross, BSK 1st stage, 2nd Block, Mysore Bank Colony, Bangalore-560050 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/610;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a facility to convert mass (kg) into volume (litre) programmed for liquid measurement for kg to litre conversion. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

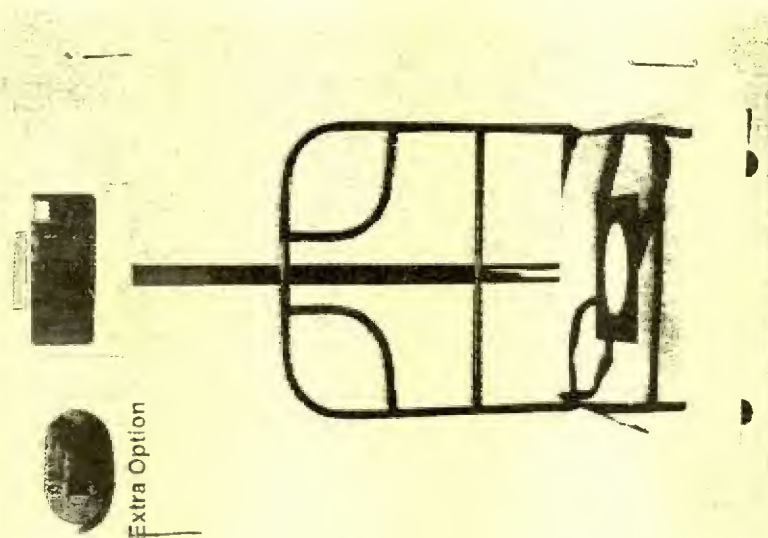


Figure-2 Sealing diagram

From the left side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The balance can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g, or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 or 5×10^4 , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (242)/2008]

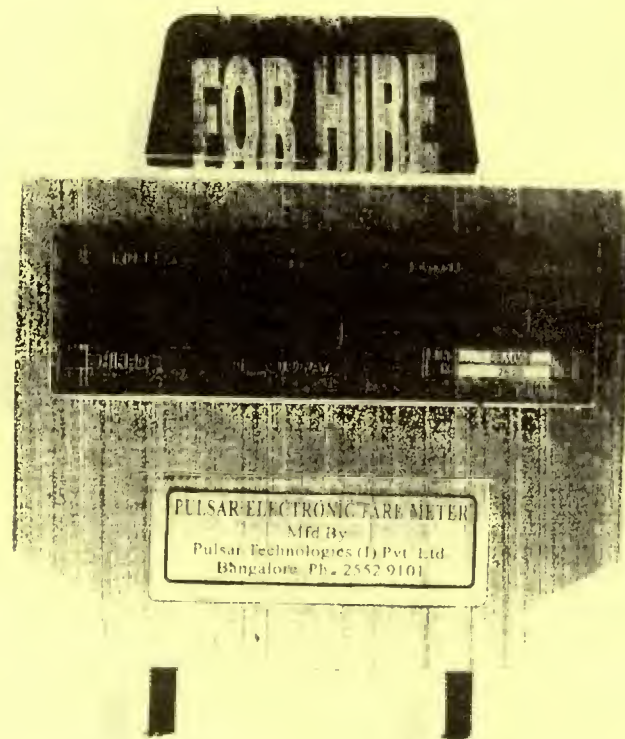
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 655.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हा गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अद्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पल्सर टेक्नोलॉजी (इंडिया) प्रा.लि., 147/जी, 10वां मैन, तीसरा ब्लॉक, कोरामंगला, बंगलौर-560034 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एएफएम-8मी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित “डिजिटल टैक्सी/आटो फेयर मीटर” के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पल्सर” है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/500 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल “डिजिटल टैक्सी/आटो फेयर मीटर” मापन उपकरण है जो लगातार योग करता जाता है और यात्री द्वारा देय भाड़े को यात्रा के दौरान किसी भी समय दर्शाता है। सार्वजनिक वाहन के यात्रियों द्वारा देय भाड़ा, तय की गई दूरी और निर्धारित स्पीड से कम पर व्यतीत किए गए समय का फलन है जो प्राधिकृत शुल्क के अनुसार अनुपूरक भाड़े से स्वतंत्र है। मीटर की रीडिंग प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा दर्शायी जाती है। टैक्सी मीटर का ‘के’ फेक्टर 2640 प्लसेस प्रति किलामीटर पर चलता है।



आकृति-2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए आटो/टैक्सी फेयर मीटर के पीछे बेंस प्लेट पर सीलिंग वायर से सीलिंग की गई है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना किराया मीटर खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल की सीलिंग व्यवस्था का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (163)/2008]

आर. माधुरवृथ्म, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 2010

S.O. 655.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Digital Taxi/Auto Fare Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of "AFM-8C" series with brand name "PULSAR" manufactured by M/s. Pulsar Technologies (India) Private Limited, 147/G, 10th Main, 3rd Block, Koramangaia, Bangalore-560034 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/500;

The said model of "Digital Taxi/Auto Fare Meter" is a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicate the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance travelled, and below a certain speed on the length of the time taken; this being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'K' factor of the auto meter is 2640 pulses per kilometer.

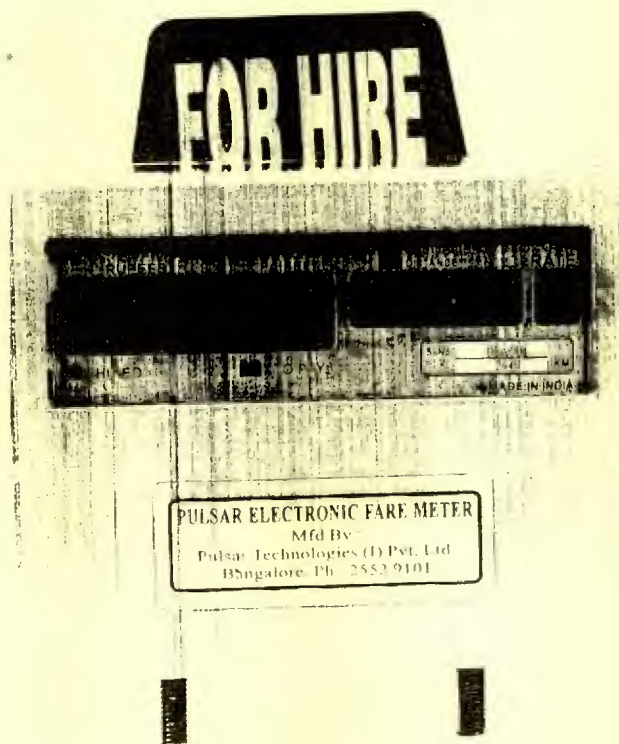


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by affixing the sealing wire on the base plate of the rear side of the Auto/Taxi Fare Meter to avoid fraudulent use. The fare meter cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (163)/2008]

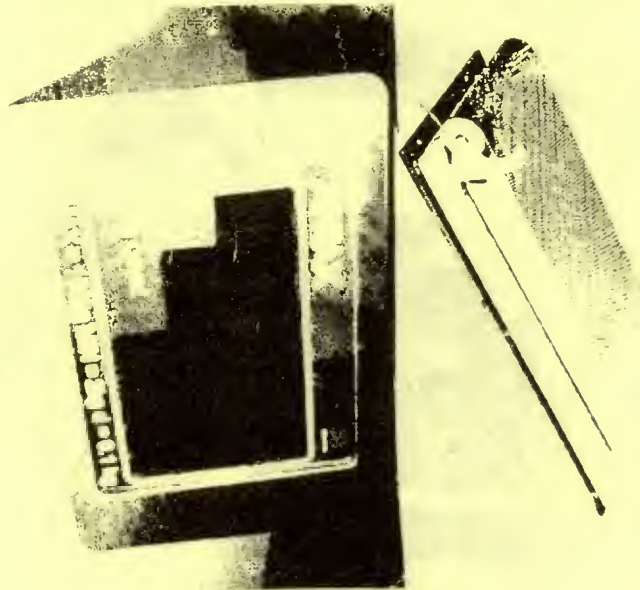
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 656.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी मेजरमेंट एंड प्रॉडक्ट सेफ्टी सर्विस, उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्रालय, न्यूजीलैंड द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एटरेक्स ग्रुप एन जैड लि., 390 ए, चर्च स्ट्रीट, ऑकलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) के "एबीएस 950/960" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (डिजिटल वेमेंट इंडीकेटर) अंकक सूचन सहित, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटीआरएक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एसके वेइंग सिस्टम, यूजी 22, विश्व सदन, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली. 110058 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/71 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (डिजिटल वेमेंट इंडीकेटर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। अधिकतम 3000 सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल सहित सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसके साथ एलसीडी डिस्प्ले आपरेटर का पैनल है जो भार, वे एकमुलेटर और बैग काउंट दर्शाता है तथा एक पैसंजर एलईडी डिस्प्ले है वह भी भार, वे एकमुलेटर और बैग काउंट दर्शाता है। मॉडल भार को दर्शाता है जो एयरपोर्ट पर चैक इन काउंटर, बैगेज वेइंग के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कैलिब्रेशन और सैट अप स्विच पीछे की ओर तथा डिस्प्ले हाउसिंग के तल में बायीं ओर लगाए गए हैं। एक अनुमोदित किस्म की सील पर समाप्त होने वाले अथवा एक म्नेहक विनष्ट किए जा सकने वाली अनुमोदित किस्म की सील पर वायर का प्रयोग करके आगमन को रोका जाता है। सत्यापन के लिए इन सीलों को लगाया जाता है और इन सीलों के बिना उपकरण अनस्टैम्पड होता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम काउंट्स एन = 3000 सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (301)/2007]

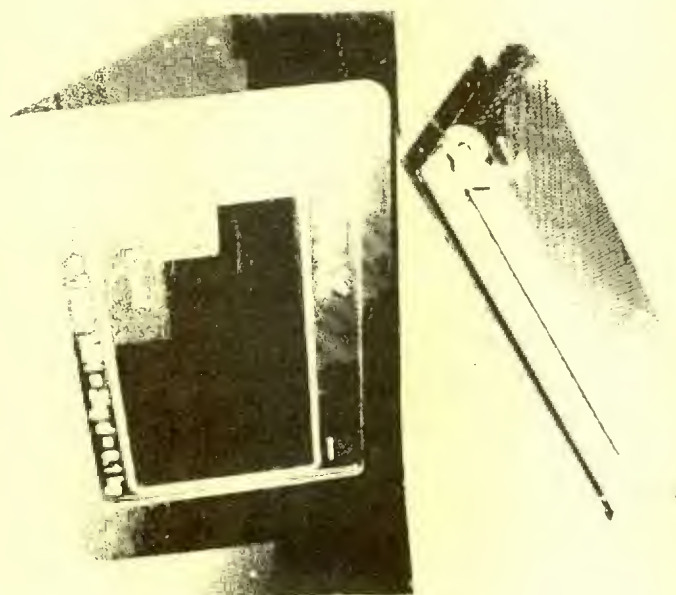
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 2010

S.O. 656.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the Measurement and Product Safety Service, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, New Zealand is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Digital Weighment Indicator) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "ABS 950/960" and with brand name "ATRAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Atrax Group NZ Ltd., 390A, Church Street, Auckland, New Zealand and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Eskay Weighing Systems, UG 22, Vishwa Sadan, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/71;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Digital Weighment Indicator) with maximum capacity upto 300kg. and minimum capacity 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. with a maximum of 3000 verification scale intervals. It consists of an operator's panel with an LCD Display which shows weight, weigh accumulator and bag count, and a passenger LED Display which also shows weight, weigh accumulator and bag count. The model is a weighing indicator designed for airport check in-counter, baggage weighing.



The calibration and set up dip switch is located at the back and to the bottom of the left of the display housing. Access is inhibited using a wire terminating in an approved type seal, or an adhesive destructible approved type seal. These seals take the mark of verification and the removal of these seals deems the instrument unstamped. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with a maximum counts $n = 3000$ verification scale intervals manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(301)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 657.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियर्स प्रा. लि., 306-ए, भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन.एम. जोशी मार्ग, डेलीसल रोड, मुंबई-400011 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीबीवाई" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेंडिंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/342 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेंडिंग मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल को सील करने के लिए बाटम प्लेट और टॉप कवर में छेद करके, इन दोनों छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा जाता है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (270)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 2010

S.O. 657.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "PBY" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Regd. Office : 306 A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (MS) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/342;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. Liquid Crystal Diode Display (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on Batteries.

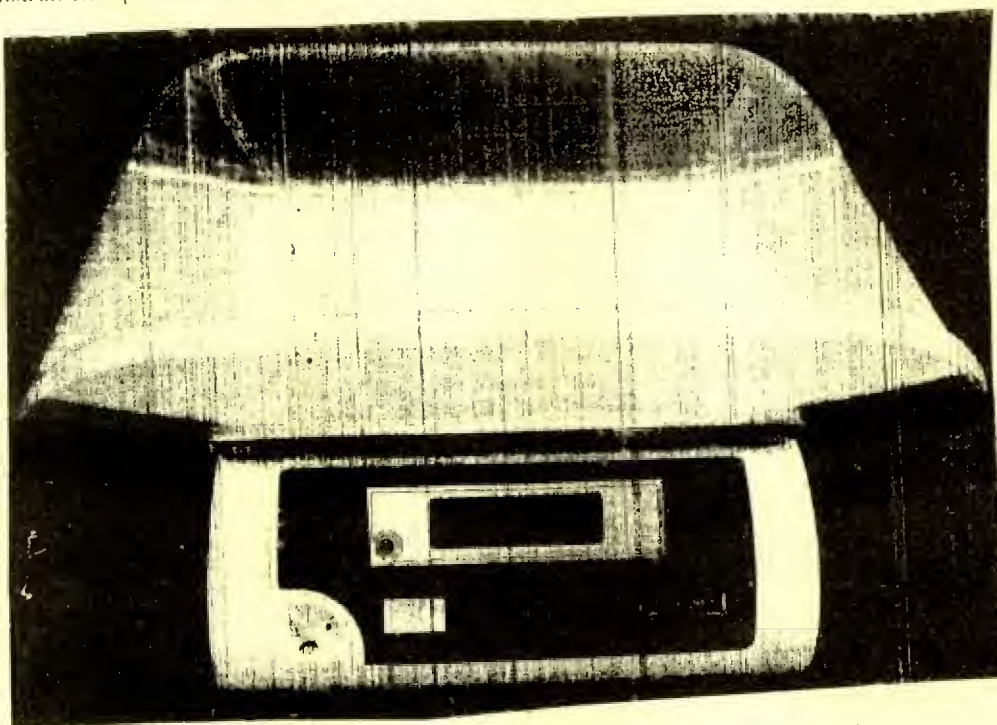


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done through the hole, made in the bottom plate and top cover of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these two holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (270)2008]

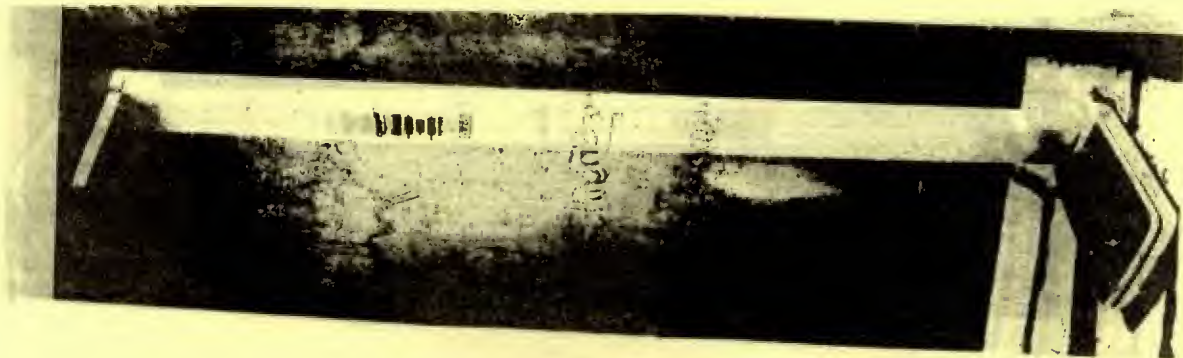
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 658.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियर्स प्रा. लि., 306-ए, भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन.एम. जोशी मार्ग, डेलीसल रोड, मुंबई-400011 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीबीएमआई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिक्का परिचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-टिकट मुद्रण सुविधा के साथ या उसके बिना और "बीएमआई" सुविधा) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फॉनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/343 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिक्का परिचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-टिकट मुद्रण सुविधा के साथ या उसके बिना और "बीएमआई" सुविधा) है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। 0.5 सें.मी. अंतराल के साथ हाइट मेजरिंग रेंज 50 सें.मी. से 200 सें.मी. है। वेंट और हाइट के साथ-साथ सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.1 कि.ग्रा. और 0.5 सें.मी. है। इसको सिक्के (कोआइन) से भी परिचालित (ऑप्शनल) किया जा सकता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर के शीर्ष कवर को आंतरिक स्टड वेल्ड में छेद करके, इन स्टड में से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (270)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 2010

S.O. 658.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Coin operated Person Weighing Machine-with or without ticket printing and "BMI" facility) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "PBMI" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Regd. Office : 306 A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (MS) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/343;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Coin operated Person Weighing Machine-with or without ticket printing and "BMI" facility) with a maximum capacity of 200kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. Heights measuring range 50 cms with interval of 0.5 cm. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.1kg and 0.5cm for the weight and height respectively. It can be operated with Coin also (Optional). Light Emitting Diode Display (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts. 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

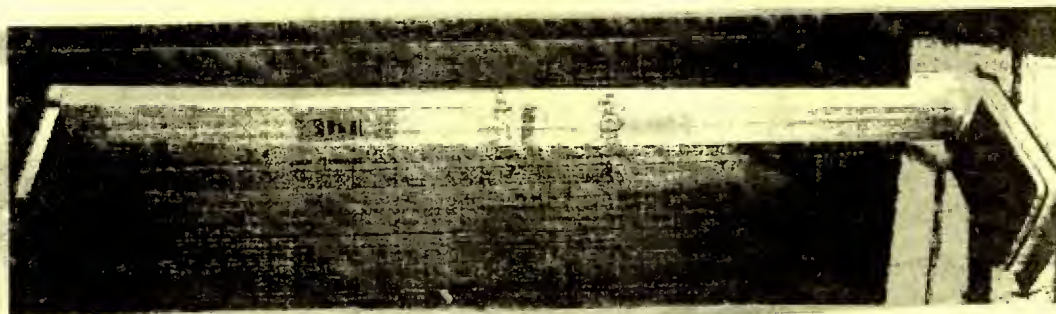


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the studs welded inside the top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these studs and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg to 200kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (270)/2008]

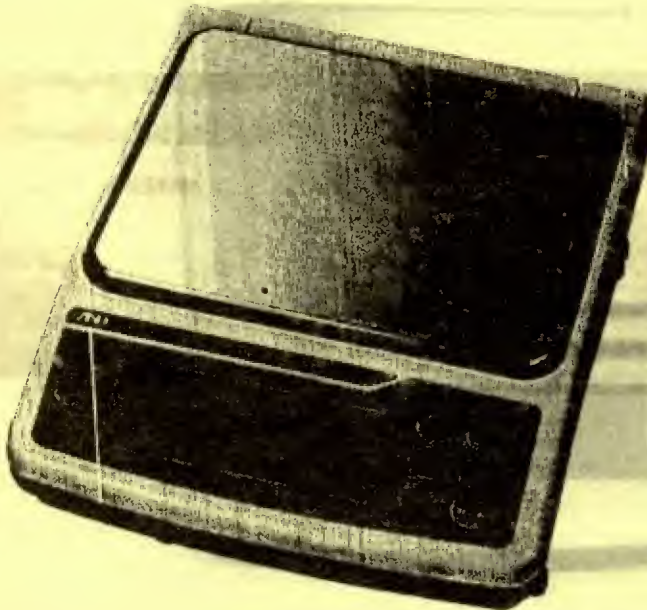
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 659.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिगाशी-इकेंबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "जोएक्स-के" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एन डी कंपनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि., रेक्टएंगल I, डी-4, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, साकेत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/483 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मेगनेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन प्रिंसिपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 0.1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायर और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्टाम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (138)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 659.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series "GX-K" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013 Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P.) Ltd., Rectangle 1, D-4, District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/483;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 12kg. and minimum capacity of 10g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2—Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (138)/2008]

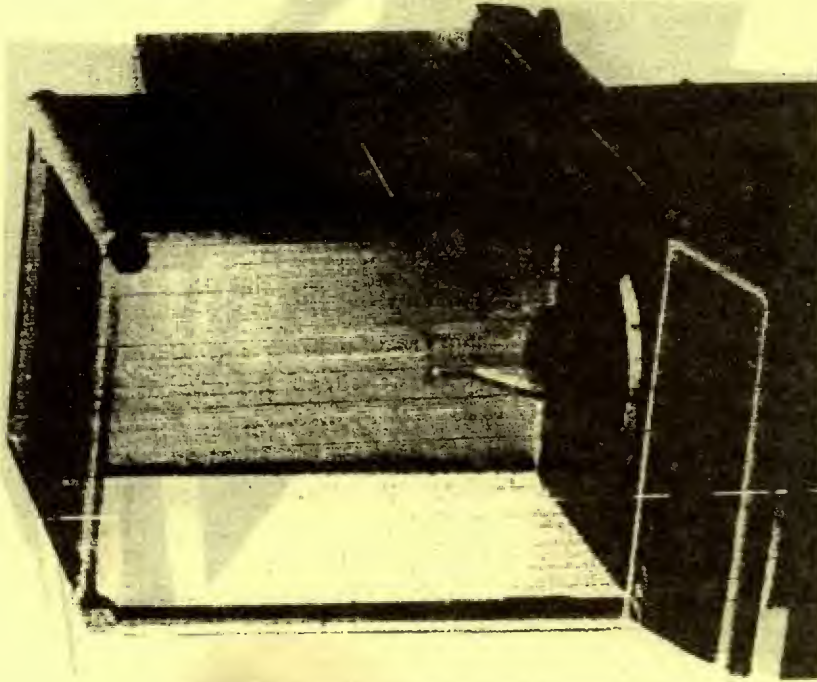
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 660.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14 हिगाशी-इकेबुक्रो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले “जीएच” शृंखलों के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए एन डी कंपनी लिमिटेड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि., रेक्टएंगल 1, डी-4, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, साकेत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/484 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मेगनेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन प्रिंसिपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है \leq अधि. \leq 320 ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल एन \leq 320000 \geq ई ग्रा. तथा मापमान अंतराल डी = 1/10 ई या डी = 1/100 ई है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायर और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्टाम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} और 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (138)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 660.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series "GH" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013 Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P) Ltd., Rectangle 1, D-4, District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/484;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50g Max 320g in respect of verification scale interval $n = 320000$ for $e = 1g$ and scale interval $d = e$ or $d = 1/10 e$ or $d = 100 e$. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

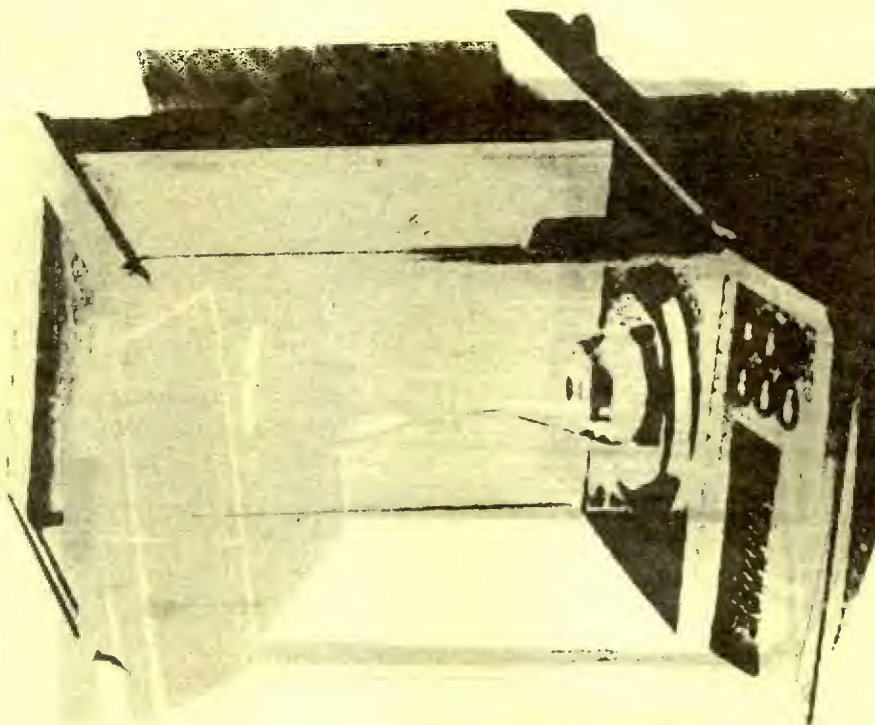


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for ' e ' value of 1mg. or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (138) 2008]

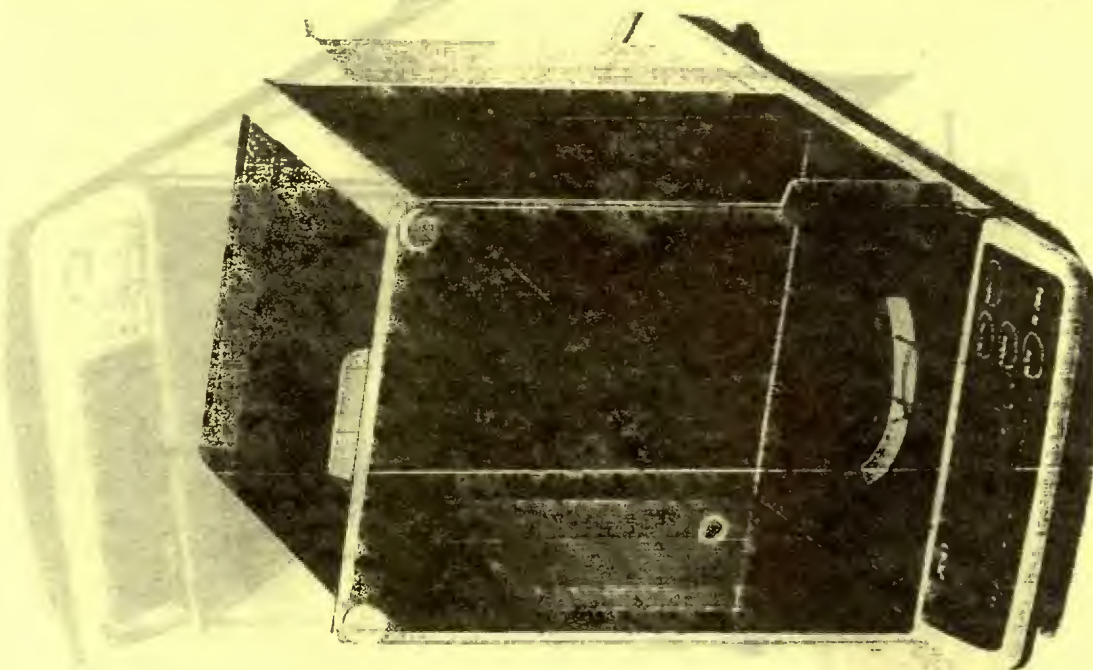
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 661.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड 3-23-14 हिगाशी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-1700013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "एचआर" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एन डी कंपनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंडस्ट्रीज इंडिया प्रा.लि.) रेक्टएंगल 1, डी-4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, साकेत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/485 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता < 210 ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल एन < 210000 ई $>$ 1 ग्रा. तथा मापमान अंतराल डी = ई या ई = 10 डी है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 माडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायर और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्टाम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेटल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए $50,000$ या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (138)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 661.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series "HR" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P) Ltd., Rectangle 1, D-4 District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/485;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of $\text{Max} < 210\text{g}$ in respect of verification scale interval $n < 210000$ for $e > 1\text{g}$, and scale interval $e=d$ or $e=10d$. It has tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

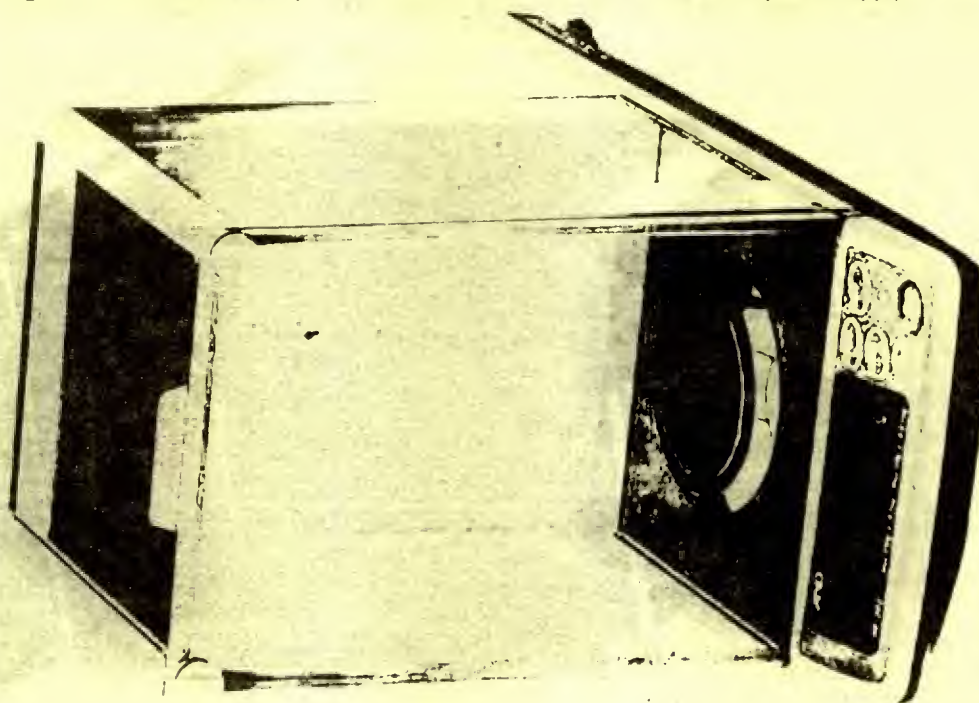


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The Indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (138)/2008]

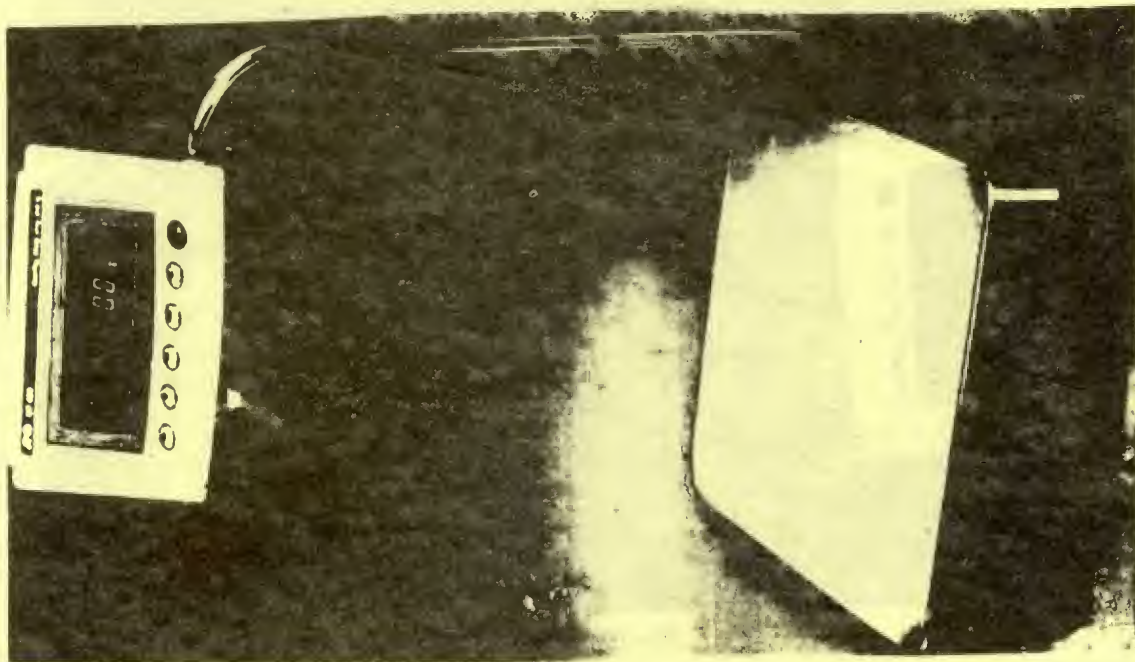
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 662.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समझाया जा गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड 3-23-14 हिगाशी-इकेबुक्रो, तंशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "जीपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एन डी कंपनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि. रेक्ट्रंगल I, डी-4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, साकेत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/486 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कंपेंसेशन प्रिंसीपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 61 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायर और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्टाम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (138)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 662.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "GP" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P) Ltd., Rectangel 1, D-4 District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/486;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 61 kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Htz. alternative current power supply.



Figure-2—Sealing Diagram

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The Indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity about to 50kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (138)/2008]

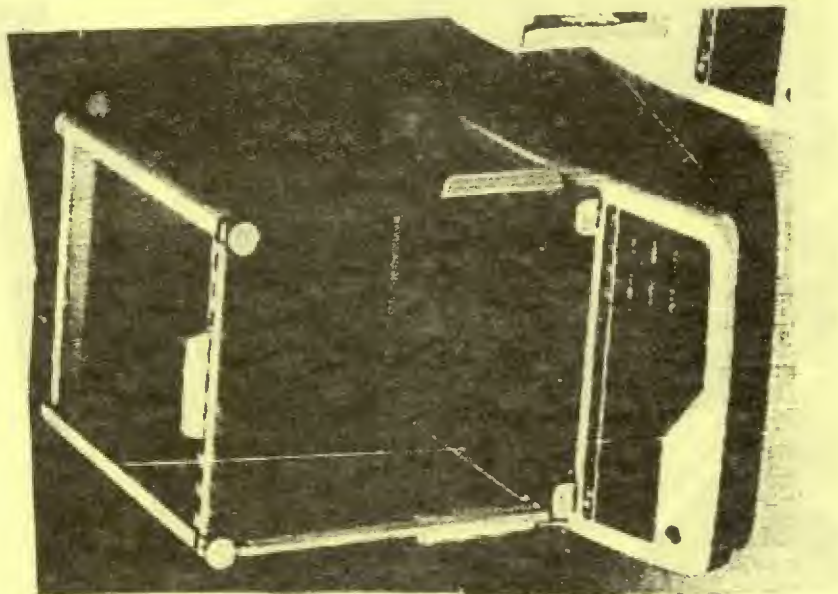
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 663.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड 3-23-14 हिगाशी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "जीपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एन डी कंपनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि., रेक्टएंगल 1, डी-4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर साकत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/487 सम्मनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा. है <अधि. >8100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ई है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 0.01 ग्रा. <ई> 1 ग्रा. और डी वेल्यू ई/10 है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायर और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्ट्याम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मील में छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेंटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिसमें उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (139)/2008]

आर. माथुरवूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 663.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series "GF" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P) Ltd., Rectangel 1, D-4 District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/487;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity $210\text{g} \leq \text{Max} \leq 8100\text{g}$ and minimum capacity 20e . The verification scale interval $0.01\text{g} \leq e \leq 1\text{g}$ and 'd' value is $e/10$. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

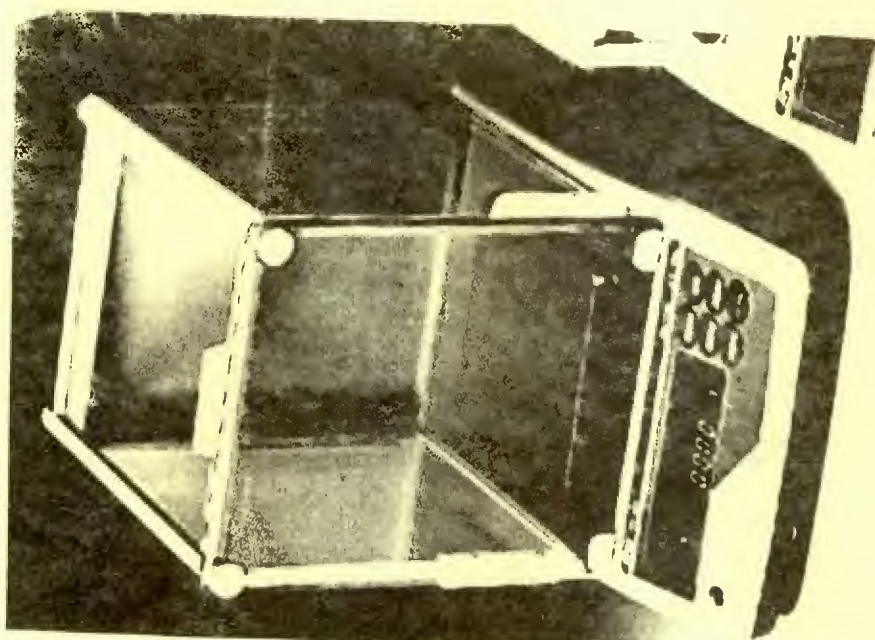


Figure-2—Sealing Diagram

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The Indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (139)-2008]

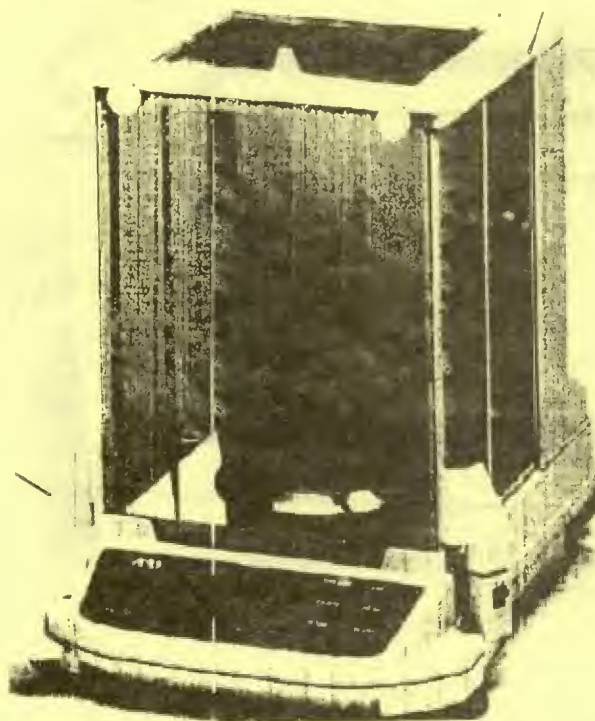
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 664.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड 3-23-14 हिगाशो-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "जीआर" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एन डी कंपनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि. रेक्ट्रेंगल 1, डी-4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर साकंत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/488 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिन्सिपल का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित प्रकार तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्रा. है <अधि. >300 ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल एन <300000 ई >1 ग्रा. तथा मापमान अंतराल ई = डी या ई = 10 डी या ई = 100 डी है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायु और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्टाम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील में छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (139)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 664.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series "GR" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P) Ltd., Rectangel 1, D-4 District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/488;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of $120g \leq \text{Max} \leq 300g$ in respect of verification scale interval $n \leq 300000$ for $e \geq 1g$ and scale interval $e = d$ or $e = 10d$ or $e = 100d$. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz. alternative current power supply.

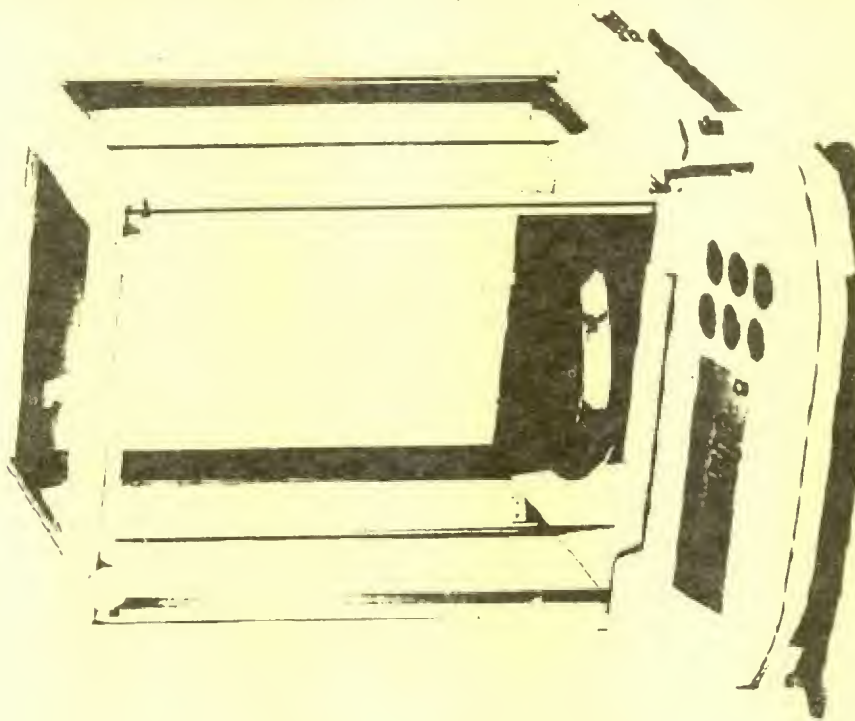


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The Indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (139)/2008]

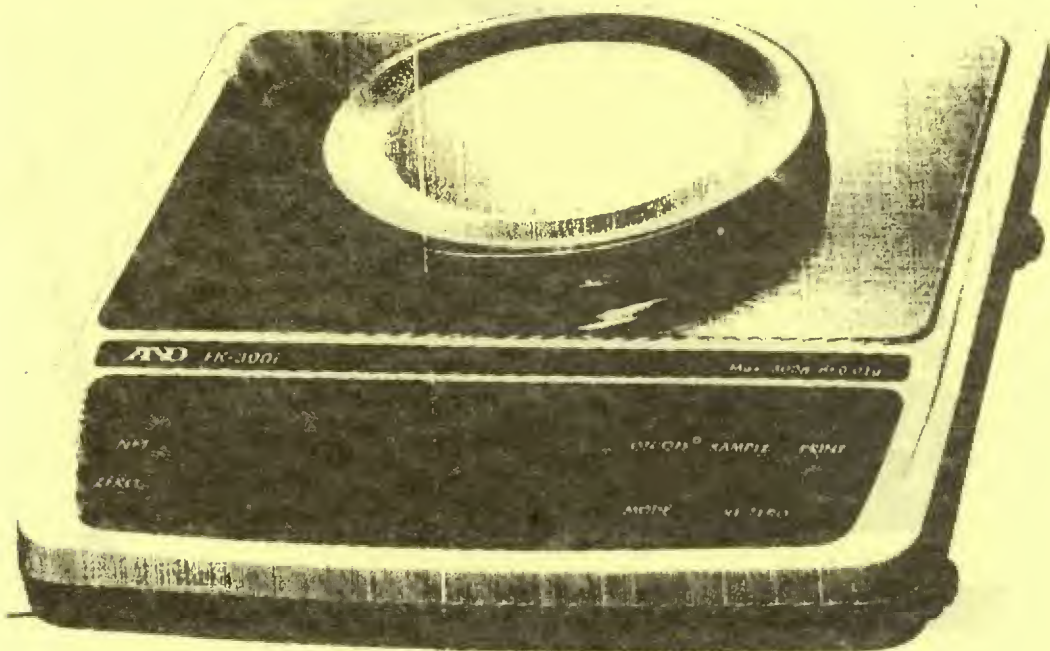
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 665.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकार द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लिमिटेड 3-23-14 हिगाशी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिया-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "ई के" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एन डी कम्पनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि. रेक्ट्रंगल 1, डी-4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर साकेत, नई दिल्ली-110017 द्वारा भारत में विक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाव में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/489 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसीपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उपकरण में बनाए गए छेदों में से वायर और मेटल निकाल कर मेटल के साथ स्ट्याम्प लगा कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील में छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनावद्ध डायग्राम उपराक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (139)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2010

S.O. 665.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "EK" and with brand name "AND Company Limited" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. A & D Instruments India (P) Ltd., Rectangel I, D-4 District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/489;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz. alternative current power supply.

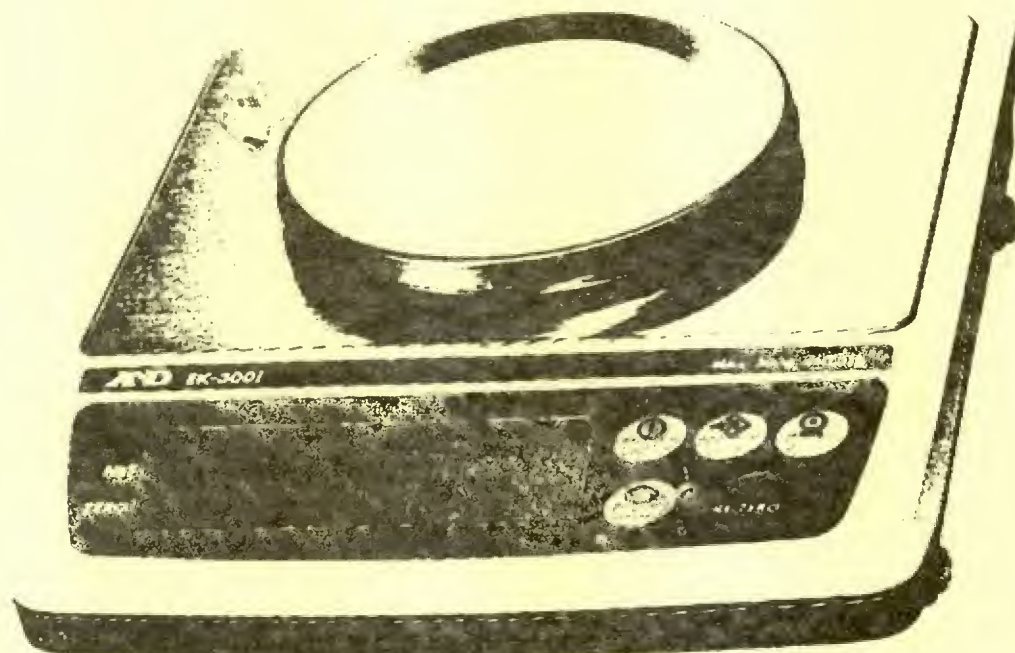


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by the wire and metal through the holes made in the instrument and sealed by the metal with stamp. The Indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (139)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 17 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 666.- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं को लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंस मंजूरी तिथि	पार्टी का नाम एवं पता (कारखाना)	उत्पाद	भामा वर्ष	भाग	खण्ड	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7944903	21-05-2009	केलनेर इलेक्ट्रीकल्स प्रा. लि. 107-108, टोपाझा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सातीवली मेन रोड, विलेज वालीव, थाने वसई पूर्व महाराष्ट्र-401208	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	IS 3854	—	—	1997
2.	7949206	10-06-2009	राजेंद्र होम अप्लाइंसेस ग्राउंड फ्लोअर, रूम सं. 3, मारवाडी चाल, 13/सी, आर बी मार्ग, डी पी बाडी, घोडपदेव, महाराष्ट्र-400 033	विजली के घरेलू खादय मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250	—	—	1980
3.	7946604	01-06-2009	केलनेर इलेक्ट्रीकल्स प्रा. लि., 107-108, टोपाझा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सातीवली मेन रोड, विलेज वालीव, थाने वसई पूर्व महाराष्ट्र-401208	250 वोल्टता और रेटित धारित 16 एम्पीयरस तक के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेटस	IS 1293	—	—	2005
4.	7940285	03-05-2009	मॅको नुर्मेटिक्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट सं. 133-134, वसई म्युनिसिपल इंडस्ट्रियल एरिआ, डमेल्ला फाटा, पापडी, थाने, वसई पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र-401 207	विस्फोटक गैस वायुमंडल के लिए विजली के उप- स्कर ज्वालासह आवरण डी	IS 2148	—	—	2004
5.	7944701	21-05-2009	श्री इंडस्ट्रिज, 207, दूसरा माला, आशिवांद इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, राम मंदीर रोड, गोरगाँव पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र-400 104	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	IS 3854	—	—	1997
6.	7926594	02-04-2009	विशाल केबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं इ-41, ऑडिशनल अंबरनाथ, एम आय डी सी, आनंदनगर, थाने, अंबरनाथ-421 506	1100 वोल्टता तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित (हैवीड्यूटी) विद्युत केबल	IS 1554	—	—	1988
7.	7944495	21-05-2009	टॉप मिक्स इंडस्ट्रिज, गला सं 7 और 8, स्काय इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ओल्ड दाल मिल, एन एच 8, स्नेह पेट्रोल पंप के पास, थाने, वसई पूर्व महाराष्ट्र-401 208	बिजली के घरेलू खादय मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250	—	—	1980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8.	7951694	25-06-2009	नवभारत मोटर मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, 204/303, कपाडिया इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट सं. 3, अंधेरी कुर्ला रोड, चकाला, अंधेरी पूर्व, मुंबई-400 093	विस्फोटक गैस वायुमंडल IS 2148 के लिए बिजली वं उपस्कर-ज्वालासह आवरण डी	—	—	—	2004
9.	7924388	02-04-2009	विमा केबल इंडस्ट्रिज, सी-15, सिध इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, राम मंदिर रोड, गोरेगांव पश्चिम, मुंबई-400 104	क्रासलिकड पॉलीइथिलीन IS 7098 विद्युतरंधी पीवीसी आवरित केबल्स (भाग 1) 1100 वो तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	Part 1	—	—	1988
10.	7952191	25-06-2009	पॉलिटेक्स केबल्स युनिट सं. 9, शुक्ला कंपाउंड, दत्त मंदिर के पास, अपोजिट गैस गोडाउन, थाने दहिसर, मुंबई-400 068	1100 वो तक एवं सहित IS 694 कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	—	—	—	1990
11.	7925491	02-04-2009	निओलेक्स केबल्स 28 और 29 सदगुरु नानक इस्टेट, वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाइवे, गोरेगांव पूर्व, मुंबई-400 063	1100 वो तक एवं सहित IS 694 कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	—	—	—	1990
12.	7957811	20-07-2009	निओलेक्स केबल्स 28 और 29 सदगुरु नानक इस्टेट, वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाइवे, गोरेगांव पूर्व मुंबई-400 063	1100 वो तक एवं सहित IS 694 कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	—	—	—	1990
13.	7944394	21-05-2010	मॉडर्न प्राइवेट्स, गाला सं. 19, केसकाका कंपाउंड, आय बी पटेल रोड, गोरेगांव पूर्व, मुंबई-400 063	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टाइप फैन रेग्युलेटर	IS 11037	—	—	1984
14.	7946503	01-06-2009	श्री इंडस्ट्रिज, 207, दुसरा माला आशिवांद इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, राम मंदिर रोड, गोरेगांव पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र-400 104	250 वोल्टता और रेटित धारित 16 एम्पीयर्स तक के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट्स	IS 1293	—	—	2005
15.	7948406	07-06-2009	पॉलिटेक्स केबल्स युनिट सं. 9, शुक्ला कंपाउंड, दत्त मंदिर के पास, अपोजिट गैस गोडाउन, थाने दहिसर, मुंबई-400 068	1100 वो तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवी सी रोधित (हैवीड्यूटी) विद्युत केबल	IS 1554	—	—	1988
16.	7949307	10-06-2009	पवन अप्लाएन्सेस, गोडाउन सं. 9, के वी कंपाउंड टी जे रोड, अपोजिट स्वर्न मिल, सिवरी मुंबई-400 015	बिजली के घरेलू खादय मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250	—	—	1988

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
17.	7944802	21-05-2009	तिरुपती बालाजी एंड कंपनी बी-2005, सरस्वती अपार्टमेंट, सहकार ग्राम, अशोक नगर, क्रॉस रोड सं. 3, कांदीवली पूर्व, मुंबई-400 101	कासलिंकड पॉलीइथिलीन IS 7098 विद्युत्तरोधी पीवीसी आवरित केबल्स (भाग I) 1100 वो. तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	Part-1	—	—	1988
18.	7945602	25-05-2009	विकास केबल्स, सर्वे सं. 112/2, एस्सार पेट्रोल पंप के पीछे, कल्याण मुरबाड रोड, कांबा गाँव थाने, कल्याण तालुका, महाराष्ट्र-421 301	1100 वो. तक एवं सहित IS 694 कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	—	—	—	1990
19.	7930989	19-04-2009	गोल्डमंडल इलेक्ट्रीकल्स प्रा. लि., 22/23, शुभ बिल्डिंग, सागर मंथन इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, भोईदापाडा, सातिवली, थाने, वसई पूर्व मुंबई-401 208	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टाइप फैन् रेग्युलेटर	IS 11037	—	—	1984
20.	7949610	11-06-2009	जे एस के इंडस्ट्रिज प्राइवेट लि., सर्वे सं. 369/1/1/2, विलेज सायली, सियाराम सिल्क के पीछे, दादरा नगर हवेली, मिल्वासा, दादरा नगर हवेली-396 230	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमिनियम चालक भाग I एल्युमिनियम स्टैडिड चालक	IS 398	Part-1	—	1996
21.	7954195	09-07-2009	माथा केबल्स इंडिया, गाला 17/41, निर्मल आशिष इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, थाने, आसनगाँव पश्चिम, थाने-421 601	1100 वो. तक एवं सहित IS 694 कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	—	—	—	1990
22.	7953597	06-07-2009	मैट्रिक्स इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 20 तीर्थकर कंपाउंड, गोगटे वाडी, मिस्टर पांडे मिश्रा चाल, ऑफ आरे रोड, गोरगाँव पूर्व मुम्बई-400 063	घरेलू और समान निश्चित IS 14772 विद्युत्त संस्थापनों के लिए उपकरणों हेतु अनुलग्नकों की सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	—	—	—	2000
23.	7958308	21-07-2009	पॉवर कॅब इंडस्ट्रीज 9, मोनिका इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स, अपोजिट खेमानी स्कूल, थाने, उल्हासनगर, महाराष्ट्र-421002	1100 वो. तक एवं सहित IS 694 कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	—	—	—	1990
24.	7957912	21-07-2009	निओलेक्स केबल्स 29, सद्गुरु नानक इस्टेट, वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाइवे, गोरगाँव पूर्व, मुम्बई-400 063	1100 वो. तक कार्यकारी IS 1554 वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित (हैवीड्यूटी) विद्युत्त केबल	Part-1	—	—	1988
25.	7958005	22-07-2009	भूमि इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, 136, पारस इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रामचंद्र लेन एक्सटेंशन, कांचपाडा, मलाड पश्चिम, मुम्बई-400 064	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	IS 3854	—	—	1997

[सं. कंप्रवि/13/111]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक जी (प्रमाणन)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 17th February, 2010

S.O. 666,—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation (4) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licenses particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the party	Title of the standards	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7944903	21-05-2009	Kellner Electricals Pvt. Ltd., 107-108, Topaz Indl. Estate, Sativali Main Road, Vill Waliv, Thane, Vasai-E- Maharashtra-401208	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS 3854	—	—	1997
2.	7949206	10-06-2009	Rajendra Home Appliances Ground Floor, Room No. 3, Marvadi Chawl, 13/C, R. B. Marg, D. P. Wadi, Ghodap- deo, Maharashtra-400 033	Specification for Domestic Electric Food-Mixers (Liqui- dizes and Grinders)	IS 4250	—	—	1980
3.	7946604	01-06-2009	Kellner Electricals Pvt. Ltd., 107-108, Topaz Indl. Estate, Sativali Main Road, Vill Waliv, Thane, Vasai-E- Maharashtra-401 208	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current up to 16 amperes	IS 1293	—	—	2005
4.	7940285	03-05-2009	Micro Pneumatics Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 133-134, Vasai Municipal Indl. Area, Umela Phata, Papdy, Thane, Vasai-W- Maharashtra-401207	Flame proof en- closures for elec- trical apparatus	IS 2148	—	—	2004
5.	7944701	21-05-2009	Shree Industries 207, 2nd Floor, Ashirwad Industrial Estate No. 3, Ram Mandir Road, Goregaon (West) Maharashtra-400104	Switches for do- mestic and similar purposes	IS 3854	—	—	1997
6.	7926594	02-04-2009	Vishal Cables Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. E-41, Additional Ambernath, MIDC, Anandnagar, Thane Ambernath, Maharashtra-421506	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables : Part 1 For working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 1554	Part-1	—	1988
7.	7944495	21-05-2009	Top Mix Industries Gala No. 7 & 8, Sky Industrial Estate (Old Dall Mill) NH 8, Near Sneh Petrol Pump, Thane, Vasai (East) Maharashtra- 401 208	Specification for Domestic Electric Food-Mixers (Liqui- dizes and Grinders)	IS 4250	—	—	1980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8.	7951694	25-06-2009	Navbharat Motor Mfg. Co. 204/303, Kapadia Indl. Estate No. 3, Andheri Kurlaroad, Chakala, Andheri (E) Maharashtra-400093	Flameproof en- closures for elec- trical apparatus	IS 2148	—	—	2004
9.	7924388	02-04-2009	Vima Cable Industries C-15, Singh Indl. Estate, Ram Mandir Road, Goregaon (W) Mumbai, Maharashtra-400104	Crosslinked polyethylene insu- lated PVC sheathed cables: Part I For working voltage upto and including 1100 V	IS 7098	Part-I	—	1988
10.	7952191	25-06-2009	Polytex Cables Unit No. 9, Shukla Com- pound, NR Datta Mandir, Opp : Gas Godown Thane, Dahisar Maharashtra-400068	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694	---	—	1990
11.	7925491	02-04-2009	Vishal Cables Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. E-41, Additional Ambernath, MIDC, Anand- nagar Thane, Ambarnath Maharashtra-421506	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694	—	—	1990
12.	7957811	20-07-2009	Neolex Cables 28 & 29 Sadguru Nanak Estate, Western Express Highway Goregaon (E) Maharashtra-400063	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694	—	—	1990
13.	7944394	21-05-2010	Modern Products Gala No. 19, Kesakaka Compound, I.B. patel Road, Goregaon-(E) Maharashtra-400063	Electronic type fan regulators	IS 11037	—	—	1984
14.	7946503	01-06-2009	Shree Industries 207, 2nd Floor, Ashirwad Industrial Estate No. 3, Ram Mandir Road Goregaon (West) Maharashtra-421506	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current upto 16 amperes	IS 1293	—	—	2005
15.	7948406	07-06-2009	Polytex Cables Unit No. 9, Shukla Com- pound, NR Datta Mandir, Opp: Gas Godown, Thane, Dahisar-East Maharashtra-400068	PVC Insulated (heavy duty) electric cables: Part I For working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 1554	Part-I	—	1988
16.	7949307	10-06-2009	Pavan Appliances Godown No. 9, K. V. Compound, T-J Road Opp : Swan Mill, Sewree Maharashtra-400015	Specification for Domestic Electric Food-Mixers (Liquidizes and Grinders)	IS 4250	—	—	1988
17.	7944802	21-05-2009	Tirupati Balaji and Company B/2005, Saraswati Apt, Sahakar Gram, Ashok Nagar, X Road No. 3 Kandivali-East Maharashtra-400101	Crosslinked polyethylene insu- lated PVC sheathed cables : Part I For working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 7098	Part-I	—	1988

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
18.	7945602	25-05-2009	Vikas Cables Survey No. 112/2, Behind Essar Petrol Pump, Kalyan-Murbad Road, K. mba Gaon, Thane, Kalyan Taluka Maharashtra-421301	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694	—	—	1990
19.	7930989	19-04-2009	Goldmedal Electricals Pvt. Ltd., 22/23, Shubh Bldg. Sagar Manthan Indl. Estate, Bhoidapada, Satali, Thane, Casai-E Maharashtra-401208	Electronic type fan regulators	IS 11037	—	—	1984
20.	7949610	11-06-2009	JSK Industries Pvt. Ltd. Survey No. 369/1/1-2, Village: Sayli, Behind Siyaram Silk Mills Dadra and Nagar Haveli Silvassa Dadra and Nagar Haveli-396230	Aluminium conduc- tors for overhead transmission pur- poses: Part 1 aluminium stranded conductors	IS 398	Part-1	—	1996
21.	7954195	09-07-2009	Matha Cables (India) Ga'a 17/41, Nirmal Ashish Industrial Estate Thane, Asangaon-W Maharashtra-421601	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694	—	—	1990
22.	7953597	06-07-2009	Matrix Electricals Pvt. Ltd. 20 Tirthankar Compound Gogate Waddi, Mr. Pandey Mishra Chawl, Off Aarey Road Goregaon-E- Maharashtra-400063	General Require- ments for Enclosures for Accessories for Household and Similar Fixed Electrical Installations-Specifi- cation	IS 14772	—	—	2000
23.	7958308	21-07-2009	Power Cab Industries 9, Monica Indl. Complex, Opp: Khemani School, Thane, Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra-421002	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694	—	—	1990
24.	7957912	21-07-2009	Neolex Cables 29 sadguru Nanak Estate, Western Express Highway Goregaon (E) Maharashtra-400063	PVC Insulated (heavy duty) electric cables: Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 1554	Part-1	—	1988
25.	7958005	22-07-2009	Bhoomi Electricals 136, Paras Industrial Estate, Ramchandra Lane Ext. Kanchanpada Greater Bombay Malad-W Maharashtra-400064	Switches for do- mestic and similar purposes	IS 3854	—	—	1997

[No. CMD/13/11]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sec. "G" (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 667.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तिथि से रद्द कर दिया गया है :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम-एल	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तिथि
1.	7208968	अरोस्टार इलेक्ट्रीकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड गाला सं. 1 और 2, आर जे कारमिलिन चौल, क्रांती नगर, बेहराम बाग रोड, जोगेश्वरी पश्चिम, मुंबई-400102	371 : 1999 सिलिंग रोज	07-09-2009
2.	7510462	पर्ल इलेक्ट्रोकेल इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सर्वे सं 728/1, जी 5 और 6, तल माला, अविस इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, दाभेल, दमण, दमण और दीव -396210	371 : 1999 सिलिंग रोज	13-07-2009
3.	7127463	गैलेगझी इलेक्ट्रीकल इंडस्ट्रीज गाला सं. 33, पहला माला, सिंग इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट सं 3, राममंदीर रोड, गोरगाँव पश्चिम, मुंबई- 400 104	3854 : 1997 घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	07-09-2009
4.	7265778	इंदर इंडस्ट्रीज, 644/19 अग्रवाल इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, सोमनाथ रोड, सोमनाथ मंदिर के पीछे, दाभेल, दमण और दीव, दमण-396210	1258 : 2005 बेयोनट लैम्प होल्डर्स	09-09-2009
5.	7796207	टेराकाम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं. 250, कुंडाईम इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, कुंडाईम, पोंडा, गोवा- 403115	IS 9857 : 1990 वैलिंग केबल	27-05-2009

[No. CMD/13/13]

[सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक जी (प्रमाणन)]

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2010

S.O. 667.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Licence No.	Name and address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence cancelled	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7208968	Arrowstar Electricals Pvt. Ltd Gala No. 1 & 2, R.J. Carnilim Chawl, Kranti Nagar, Behram Baug Road, Jogeshwari (W) Mumbai-400102 Maharashtra	IS 371 : 1999 As per enclosure	07-09-2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2.	7510462	Pearl Electrical Industries Pvt. Ltd. Survey No 728/1, G 5&6, Ground Floor, Avis Industrial Estate, Dabhel Damann Daman Daman & Diu-396210	IS 371 : 1999 As per licence file	13-07-2009
3.	7127463	Galaxy Electrical Indus Gala No. 33, 1 Floor Singh Indl Estate No. 3, Rammandir Road, Greater Bombay Goregaon West Maharashtra-400104	IS 3854 : 1997	07-09-2009
4.	7265778	Inder Industries 644/19, Agrawal Industrial Estate, Somnath Road, Opposite Somnath Temple, Dabhel Damann Daman Daman & Diu-396210	IS 1258 : 2005 Plastic Bayonet Insulated Lampholders back plated unswitched B22, Rating 2A 240V AC	09-09-2009
5.	7796207	Teracom Ltd. 250, Kundaim Industrial Estate, Kundaim North Goa GOA Goa-403115	IS 9857 : 1990 Single core general service normal duty elastomeric compound with copper conductor for welding cables	27-05-2009

[No. CMD/13:13]

C.K.MAHESHWARI, Sec. "G" (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 668.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं को लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंस मंजूरी तिथि	पार्टी का नाम एवं पता (कारखाना)	उत्पाद	भामा वर्ष	भाग	खण्ड	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7970702	08-09-2010	प्रेसफिट पाइप अँड प्रोफाइल, सर्वे सं. 127, राज राजेश्वरी कंपाउंड मुंबई रैयॉन के पास, विलेज सोनाले, थाने, भिवंडी-421302	250 वोल्टता और रेटित धारित 16 एम्पीयरस तक के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेटस	IS 1293	-	-	2005
2.	7978314	08-10-2010	दक्षा कंवल इंडस्ट्रीज प्र. लि., 143 ए, गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कान्दीवली पश्चिम, मुंबई-400 067	1100 वां तक एवं सहित कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित कंवल	IS 694	-	-	1990

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3.	7970904	06-09-2010	प्रेसफिट पाइप अर्न्ड प्रोफाइल, सर्वे सं. 127, राज राजेश्वरी कंपाउंड मुंबई रेयॉन के पास, विलेज सोनाले, धाने, भिवंडी-421302	सिलिंग रोज	IS 371	-	-	1999
4.	7960291	29-07-2010	मायलाइट इंडस्ट्रीज, 12, मधुवन इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, ऑफ महाकाली रोड, अंधेरी पूर्व, मुंबई-400 093	विद्युत सहायक अंग-घरेलु और ऐसे ही संस्थापनों के लिए अतिधारा संरक्षण हेतु परिपथ वियोजक	IS 8828	-	-	1996
5.	7968816	30-08-2010	महावीर मॅन्युफैक्चरींग पहला माला, 29 एडमंड डीसोजा कंपाउंड, खैरानी रोड, साकोनाका, अंधेरी पूर्व, मुंबई-400 072	बिजली के घरेलु खादय मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250	-	-	1980
6.	7972302	10-09-2010	राज रतन अप्लाइंसेस गाला सं 15 तल माला मीठालाल कंपाउंड, शिवाजी नगर, कुमार विलेज मालाड पूर्व मुंबई 97	बिजली के घरेलु खादय मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250	-	-	1980
7.	7978415	08-10-2010	आयुष होम अप्लाइंसेस, गाला सं 4, गजी बाडा, दग्गाह लेयन गुड लक डेअरी के पीछे, हत्ताव पूल, कुर्ला पश्चिम, मुंबई 400 070	250 वोल्टता और रेटित धारित 16 एम्पीयर्स तक के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट्स	IS 1293	-	-	2005
8.	7970803	06-09-2010	प्रेसफिट पाइप अर्न्ड प्रोफाइल, सर्वे सं 127, राज राजेश्वरी कंपाउंड, मुंबई रेयॉन के पास, विलेज सोनाले, धाने, भिवंडी-421302	घरेलु और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	IS 3854	-	-	1997
9.	7959916	28-07-2010	विशाल केबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं ई 41, अतिरिक्त अंबरनाथ, एम आय डी सी आनंद नगर धाने, अंबरनाथ 421506	वायवीय गुच्छित केबल 1100 वोल्ट तक और सहित की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	IS 14255	भाग 1	-	1995
10.	7967915	26-08-2010	पॉलीकैब वायर्स प्रा लि 78-82 मिल्वर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, भीमपोरे, अंदमान निकोबार, दमण, अंदमान निकोबार 396210	शिरोपरी प्रेषण हेतु अल्युमिनियम चालक भामा 5-अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टता के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रचलित चालक	IS 398	भाग 5	-	1992

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11.	7962804	09-08-2010	कांचन इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड, युनिट III प्लॉट सं 9/10 तल माला सोमनाथ इंडस्ट्रियल को ऑपरेटिव सो लि, सोमनाथ रोड, दमण दाभेल, दमण और दीव 396210	बिजली के घरेलू खाद्य मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250			1980
12.	7982007	25-10-2010	अर्मांत कर्पसिटर लिमिटेड प्लां सं 90 और 91, पिलरने इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, नॉर्थ गोवा, बार्डेझ, गोआ-403511	ए सी मोटर कर्पसीटर्स	IS 2993			1998
13.	7982103	25-10-2010	अर्मांत कर्पसिटर लिमिटेड प्लां सं 90 और 91, पिलरने इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, नॉर्थ गोवा, बार्डेझ, गोआ-403511	कर्पसीटर्स फॉर इलेक्ट्रीक फॅन मोटर्स	IS 1709			1984
14.	7959512	27-07-2010	मॅटिक्स इलेक्ट्रीकल्स प्रा लि, गाला सं 4, 2ए 2बी 8,9, हकोवा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, आइ बी पटेल रोड, गोरेगोव पूर्व मुंबई-400063	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	IS 3854			1997
15.	7969010	31-08-2010	हिंद अल्युमिनियम इंडस्ट्रिज लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 1/2, विलेज खुटाली, खानवेल-दुधानी रोड, खानवेल के पास, सिल्यासा दादरा और नगर हवेली 396230	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमिनियम चालक भाग I एल्युमिनियम स्टैंडर्ड चालक	IS 398	भाग I		1996
16.	7984006	04-11-2010	पूनम गुन्टरप्राइजेस दुकान सं. 2, बाबू तांबे चाल, गादरेज माला सं. 1 के पीछे पार्क साईट, बिकोली, मुंबई-400 079	बिजली के घरेलू खाद्य मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	IS 4250	भाग I		1980
17.	7984309	05-11-2010	श्री भैरवनाथ केवल इंडस्ट्रीज, सर्वे सं. 260, प्लाट सं. 28, आकार प्रिंटर्स के पास, देमनी रोड, दादरा नगर हवेली, दादरा 396193	1100 वो तक एवं सहित कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोशित केवल	IS 694			1990

[सं. केप्रवि/13 :11]

सी.के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक जी (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi the 18th February, 2010

S.O. 668.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the party	Title of the Standards	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7970702	08-09-2010	Pressfit Pipe & Profile Survey No. 127, Raj Rajeshwari Compound, NR Bombay Rayon, Village : Sonale Thane, Bhiwandi-421302	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current up to 16 amperes.	IS 1293			2008
2.	7978314	08-10-2010	Daksha Cable Inds. Pvt. Ltd., 143A, Government Industrial Estate, Kandivli (W) Mumbai-400067	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694 :			1990
3.	7970904	06-09-2010	Pressfit Pipe & Profile Survey No. 127, Raj Rajeshwari Compound, NR Bombay Rayon, Village : Sonale Thane, Bhiwandi-421302	Ceiling Roses Specification	IS 371 :			1999
4.	7960291	29-07-2010	Mylite Industries 12, Madhuban Industrial Estate off Mahakali Road, Andheri-E Mumbai-400093	Electrical Accessories- Circuit Breakers for Over Current Protection for Household and Similar Installations	IS 8828			1996
5.	7968816	30-08-2010	Mahaveer Manufacturing 1st Floor, 29 Edmond Dsouza Compound, Khairani Rd, Sakinaka, Andheri-E Mumbai-400072	Specification for Domestic Electric Food-Mixers (Liqui-dizes and Grinders)	IS 4250			1980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6.	7972302	10-09-2010	Raj Ratan Appliance Gala No. 15, Gr. Floor, Mithalal Compound, Shivaji Nagar, Kurar Village Malad-E, Mumbai-400097	Specification for Domestic Electric Food-Mixers (Liqui-dizes and Grinders)	IS 4250	—		1980
7.	7978415	08-10-2010	Ayush Home Appliances Gala No. 4, Gaji Bada, Dargah Lane, B/H Good-Luck Dairy, Halav Pool, Kurla-W Mumbai-400070	Plugs and socket out-lets of 250 volts and rated current up to 16 amperes	IS 1293			2005
8.	7970803	06-09-2010	Pressfit Pipe & Profile Survey No. 127, Raj Rajeshwari Compound, NR Bombay Rayon, Village: Sonale Thane, Bhiwandi-421302	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS 3854	—	—	1997
9.	7959916	28-07-2010	Vishal Cables Pvt.Ltd. Plot No. E-41, Additional Amber-nath, MIDC, Anand Nagar Thane, Amber-nath-I-421506	Aerial Bunched Cables for work-ing voltages upto and inclu-ding 1100 Volts-specification	IS 14255	Part 1		1995
10.	7967915	26-08-2010	Polycab Wires Pvt. Ltd. 78-82, Silver Indl. Estate, Bhim-pore, Andaman Daman, Andaman & Nicobar-396210	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 5 Aluminium conductors-galvanized steel reinfor-ced for extra high voltage (400 kv and above)	IS 398	Part 5		1992
11.	7962801	09-08-2010	Kanchan Inter-national Ltd., Unit-III, Plot No. 9/10 Ground Floor, Somnath Indl. Co-Op Soc Ltd., Somnath Rd. Daman, Dabhel Daman & Diu-396210	Specification for Domestic Electric Food Mixers (Liqui-dizes and Grinders)	IS 4250			1980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
12.	7982002	25-10-2010	Amit Capacitors Ltd. Plot No. 90 & 91, Pilerne Industrial Estate North Goa, Bardez Goa-403511	A.C. motor capacitors	IS 2993	-	-	1998
13.	7982103	25-10-2010	Amit Capacitors Ltd. Plot No. 90 & 91, Pilerne Industrial Estate North Goa, Bardez Goa-403511	Specification for Capacitors for Electric Fan Motors	IS 1709	--	-	1984
14.	7959512	27-07-2010	Matrix Electricals Pvt. Ltd, Gala No. 4, 2A, 2B, 8, 9, Hakoba Ind. Estate, I.B. Patel Road, Goregaon-E Mumbai-400063	Switches for domestic and similar pur- poses	IS 3854	-	-	1997
15.	7969010	31-08-2010	Hind Aluminium Inds. Ltd. Survey No. 1/2, Vill.: Khutalli, Khanvel-Dood- hani Rd. NR Khanvel, Silvassa Dadra and Nagar Haveli-396230	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part-I Alu- minium stranded conductors	IS 398 :	Part-I	-	1996
16.	7984006	04-11-2010	Poonam Enterprises Shop No. 2, Babu Tambe Chawl, Opp. Godrej Gala No. 1, Near Bumb Khana, Parksite, Vikhroli, Greater Bombay Mumbai Maharashtra- 400079	Specification for Domestic Electric Food- Mixers (Liqui- dizes and Grinders)	IS 4250			1980
17.	7984309	05-11-2010	Shree Bhairavnath Cable Industries Survey No. 260, Plot No. 2B, Near Aakar Printers, Demni Road, Dadra and Nagar Haveli Dadra Dadra and Nagar Haveli-396193	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694			1990

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sec. "G" (Certification)

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 669.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि, इससे उपायद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किये जाने की संभावना है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिस इसमें पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में कोयले के लिए पूर्वक्षेत्र करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम(पीएलजी)/भूमि/366 तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिसल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता 700001 के कार्यालय में या साऊथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितवद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, भारसाधक अधिकारी या विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व अनुभाग) साऊथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर- 495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

दुलहरा ब्लॉक, सोहागपुर क्षेत्र
जिला-शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक संख्या एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम(पीएलजी)/भूमि/366 तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 2009 (पूर्वक्षेत्र के लिए अधिसूचना भूमि दर्शाते हुए)

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	बंदोबस्त नम्बर	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पण
1.	सेमरिया	1007	16	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	381.840	संपूर्ण
2.	हरा	1023	16	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	266.542	संपूर्ण
3.	चटहा	272	16	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	160.230	संपूर्ण
4.	भानपुर	789	18	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	515.973	संपूर्ण
5.	दगदहा	432	19	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	80.890	संपूर्ण
6.	करूई	62	19	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	223.883	संपूर्ण
7.	मिठौरी	855	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	723.670	संपूर्ण
8.	दुलहरा	439	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	174.932	संपूर्ण
9.	छिरपानी	322	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	206.634	संपूर्ण
10.	सिगुड़ी	935	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	200.488	भाग
11.	करूआताल	20	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	155.882	संपूर्ण
12.	निपनिया	524	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	212.881	संपूर्ण
13.	बक्तावल	675	20	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	74.376	संपूर्ण

कुल क्षेत्र:- 3378.181 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 8347.48 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन:-

- क-ख रेखा ग्राम मिठौरी—सिहपुर के सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु 'क' से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम मिठौरी—सिहपुर, दगदहा—सिहपुर करूई—बोड़ारी, दुलहरा—बोड़ारी, करूआताल—बोड़ारी के सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।
- ख-ग रेखा ग्राम करूआताल, निपनिया, बक्तावल, सिगुड़ी के दक्षिणी सीमा से होती हुई बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।
- ग-घ रेखा ग्राम सिगुड़ी से होती हुई बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है।
- घ-क रेखा ग्राम सिगुड़ी—अमरहा छिरपानी—अमरहा चटहा—पठोरा, हरा—पठोरा, सेमरिया—चंदनिया के सम्मिलित सीमा से होकर ग्राम मिठौरी के पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/1/2010-पी.आर.आड.डब्ल्यू. 1]

एम. शहानुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi the 23rd February, 2010

S.O. 669.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that Coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality mentioned in the Schedule hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein;

The plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM (P.L.G)/Land/366 dated the 9th December, 2009 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the Office of the Collector, Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) or at the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001 or at the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006, Chhattisgarh.

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Office-In -Charge or Head of the Department (Revenue Section), South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006, Chhattisgarh, within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Dulahara Block, Sohagpur Area
District-Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh

Plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM(P.L.G)/Land/366 dated the 9th December, 2009 (Showing the land notified for prospecting).

Sl. No.	Name of village	Bandobast. No.	Patwari halka number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Semriya	1007	16	Sohagpur	Shahdol	381.840	Full
2.	Harra	1023	16	Sohagpur	Shahdol	266.542	Full
3.	Chatha	272	16	Sohagpur	Shahdol	160.230	Full
4.	Bhanpur	789	18	Sohagpur	Shahdol	515.973	Full
5.	Dagdaha	432	19	Sohagpur	Shahdol	80.890	Full
6.	Karui	62	19	Sohagpur	Shahdol	223.883	Full
7.	Mithori	855	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	723.670	Full
8.	Dulahara	439	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	174.932	Full
9.	Chhirpani	322	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	206.634	Full
10.	Siguri	935	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	200.448	Part
11.	Karuatal	20	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	155.882	Full
12.	Nipaniya	524	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	212.881	Full
13.	Baktaval	675	20	Sohagpur	Shahdol	74.376	Full

Total:- 3378.181 hectares (approximately)
OR 8347.48 acres (approximately)

Boundary Description:-

A-B Line starts from point 'A' on the common boundary of villages Mithori-Sinhpur and passes along common boundary of villages Mithori- Sinhpur, Dagdaha- Sinhpur, Karui- Sinhpur, Karui- Borari, Dulahara-Borari, Karuatal- Borari and meets at point 'B'.

- B-C** Line passes along southern boundary of village Karuatal, Nipaniya, Baktaval, Siguri and meets at point 'C'
- C-D** Line passes through village Siguri and meets at point 'D'.
- D-A** Line passes along common boundary of villages Siguri-Amraha, Chhirpani-Amraha, Chatha-Pathora, Harra-Pathora, Semriya- Chandaniya then along western village boundary of village Mithori and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F.No. 43015-1/2010-PRW-I]

M. SHAHABUDDIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 670.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि, उसमें उपायद्व अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कांयला अभिप्राप्त किये जाने की संभावना है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कांयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कांयला का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/सीजीएम(पीएलजी)/भूमि/360 तारीख 24 नवम्बर, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, कोरवा छत्तीसगढ़ के कार्यालय में या कांयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साऊथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपत रोड, विलासपुर-495006 छत्तीसगढ़ के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितयुक्त सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नव्ये दिन के भीतर, भारसाधक अधिकारी या विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व) साऊथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, सीपत रोड, विलासपुर- 495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

वताती कोल्गा ब्लॉक, कोरवा क्षेत्र

जिल्हा-कोरवा छत्तीसगढ़

रेखांक संख्या-एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/सीजीएम(पीएलजी)/भूमि/360 तारीख 24 नवम्बर, 2009 (पूर्वक्षण के लिए अधिसूचना भूमि दर्शाते हुए)

(क) राजस्व भूमि:

क्रम सं.	ग्राम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	ग्राम नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पण
1.	कोराकछार	13	251	भैंसमा	कोरवा	140.000	भाग
2.	दारन यू/एस	13	—	भैंसमा	कोरवा	80.000	भाग
3.	वताती	13	260	भैंसमा	कोरवा	1000.000	भाग
4.	पसरखंत	13	261	भैंसमा	कोरवा	969.193	संपूर्ण
5.	मदनपुर	13	262	भैंसमा	कोरवा	1486.751	संपूर्ण
6.	कोल्गा	12	263	भैंसमा	कोरवा	1020.000	भाग
7.	धौराभाठा	13	270	भैंसमा	कोरवा	124.379	संपूर्ण
8.	गिरांव	13	252	भैंसमा	कोरवा	1560.000	भाग
9.	चचिया	13	282	भैंसमा	कोरवा	700.000	भाग
10.	चाम्पा	20	288	करतला	कोरवा	35.000	भाग

योग :- 7115.323 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 17581.96 एकड़ (लगभग)

(ख) वन भूमि :

क्रम सं	वन कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पण
01	कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या-2231	भैंसमा	कोरवा	425.000	भाग
02	कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2233	भैंसमा	कोरवा	350.000	भाग
03	कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या-2374	भैंसमा	कोरवा	350.000	भाग
04	कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या-2389	भैंसमा	कोरवा	300.000	भाग

योग :- 1425.000 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 3521.17 एकड़ (लगभग)

कुल योग (क+ख) =8540.323 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 21103.13 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख** रेखा ग्राम केराकछार की सीमा में 'क' बिन्दु से आरंभ होती है और आरक्षित वन कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2233, 2231, 2374 से होती हुई ग्राम कोल्गा आरक्षित वन कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2374 की सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है ।
- ख-ग** रेखा ग्राम कोल्गा, आरक्षित वन कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2389, ग्राम चचिया से होती हुई ग्राम चचिया- चाम्पा की सम्मिलित सीमा में 'ग' बिन्दु पर मिलती है ।
- ग-घ** रेखा ग्राम चाम्पा, गिरांव से होती हुई ग्राम गिरांव- बटाती की सम्मिलित सीमा में 'घ' बिन्दु पर मिलती है ।
- घ-ङ** रेखा ग्राम बटाती, दारन और आरक्षित वन कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2233 से होती हुई ग्राम केराकछार की ग्राम सीमा में 'ङ' बिन्दु पर मिलती है ।
- छ-क** रेखा ग्राम केराकछार से होती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है ।

[फा. सं. 43015/2/2010-पी.अर. आई.डब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 25th February, 2010

S.O. 670.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that Coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality mentioned in the Schedule:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein;

The plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM (PLG)/Land/360 dated the 24th November, 2009 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the Office of the Collector, Korba Chhattisgarh or at the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001 or at the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur- 495006, Chhattisgarh.

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act to the Officer-in-Charge or Head of the Department (Revenue) South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur- 495006 (Chhattisgarh), within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Batati-Kolga Block, Korba Area
District-Korba, Chhattisgarh

Plan number SECL/BSP/GM(PLG)/Land/360 dated the 24th November, 2009 (Showing the land notified for prospecting).

(A) Revenue Land :

Sl No	village	Patawari halka number	Village number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Kerakachhar	13	251	Bhaisma	Korba	140.000	Part
2.	Daran U/S	13	-	Bhaisma	Korba	89.000	Part
3.	Batati	13	260	Bhaisma	Korba	1000.000	Part
4.	Pasharkhet	13	261	Bhaisma	Korba	969.193	Part
5.	Madanpur	13	262	Bhaisma	Korba	1486.751	Part
6.	Kolga	12	263	Bhaisma	Korba	1020.000	Part
7.	Dhaurabhatha	13	270	Bhaisma	Korba	124.379	Part
8.	Giraon	13	282	Bhaisma	Korba	1560.000	Part
9.	Chachia	13	282	Bhaisma	Korba	700.000	Part
10.	Champa	20	288	Kartala	Korba	35.000	Part

Total :- 7115.323 hectares (approximately) OR 17581.96 acres (approximately)

(B) Forest Land :

Sl No.	Forest Compartment Number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
01.	Compartment Number-2231	Bhaisma	Korba	425.000	Part
02.	Compartment Number-2233	Bhaisma	Korba	350.000	Part
03.	Compartment Number-2374	Bhaisma	Korba	350.000	Part
04.	Compartment Number-2289	Bhaisma	Korba	300.000	Part

Total :- 1425.000 hectares (approximately) OR 3521.17 acres (approximately)

**Grand Total (A+ B) =8540.323 hectares (approximately)
OR 21103.13 acres (approximately)**

Boundary Description :-

- A-B Line starts from point 'A' on the village boundary of village Kerakachhar and passes through Reserve Forest Compartment number 2233, 2231, 2374 and meets at point 'B' on the common boundary of village Kolga- Reserve Forest Compartment number 2374.
- B-C Line passes through village Kolga, Reserve Forest Compartment number 2389, village Chachia and meets at point 'C' on the common boundary of villages Chachia- Champa.
- C-D Line passes through village Champa, Giraon and meets at point 'D' on the common boundary of villages Giraon- Batati.
- D-E Line passes through village Batati, Daran and Reserve Forest Compartment number 2233 and meets at point 'E' on the village boundary of village Kerakachhar.
- E-A Line passes through village Kerakachhar and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 43015/2-2010-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHBUDEEN, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 671.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन संलग्न अनुसूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को कालम (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री राजीव कुमार, राजस्व अधिकारी, मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्त पर, पटना, बिहार	सम्पूर्ण बिहार एवं झारखंड राज्य

[फा. सं. एल-14014/19/09-जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2010

S.O. 671.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) The Government of India hereby authorizes the person mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule give below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by the said M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri Rajeev Kumar, Revenue Officer, on deputation to M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, Patna, Bihar.	Whole State of Bihar and Jharkhand

[F. No. L-14014/19/09-G.P.]

SNEH P. MADAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 672.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या

का.आ. 2421 (अ) तारीख 22-9-2009 और संख्या का.आ. 1806(अ) तारीख 22-7-2009 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में दहेज-वेमार-विजयपुर पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 20-10-2009 से 30-10-2009 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों का परीक्षण के उपरांत अस्वीकृत कर दिया है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहत हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तालुका	गांव	सर्वे नं.	अर. ओ. यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
झुआ	झुआ	कल्याणपुरा	554	1.04
			553/2	0.45
			552	0.01
			718	0.09
			719	0.03
			720	0.16
			724	0.10
			728	0.09
			725	0.02
			707	0.01
			730	0.04
			759	0.01

[illegible]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
झबुआ	पेटलावद	मोहनकोट	970	0.13	झबुआ	पेटलावद	रायपुरिया	329	0.02
			975	0.07				328	0.02
			976	0.22				327	0.01
			978	0.05				330	0.02
			979	0.09				111	0.10
			980	0.05				112	0.01
			1057	0.05				109	0.14
			योग	3.27				108	0.01
	रायपुरिया		737	0.18				115	0.02
			694	0.18				116	0.10
			739	0.01				117	0.02
			693	0.01				114	0.05
			688	0.18				140	0.15
			692	0.02				139	0.07
			691	0.12				137	0.08
			690	0.06				136	0.13
			463	0.01				128	0.03
			461	0.04				124	0.07
			736	0.01				योग	3.57
			462	0.01		सागाडिया		137	0.04
			459	0.01				139	0.08
			464	0.14				140	0.04
			465	0.15				141	0.01
			466	0.01				167	0.04
			458	0.01				166	0.07
			371	0.06				165	0.08
			370	0.09				158	0.14
			369	0.02				159	0.03
			376	0.04				152	0.04
			377	0.08				153	0.01
			378	0.06				151	0.02
			363	0.06				150	0.01
			362	0.07				314	0.03
			361	0.05				315	0.02
			360	0.02				313	0.20
			344	0.09				313/780	0.08
			355	0.14				353	0.04
			354	0.06				354	0.08
			353	0.01				358	0.17
			384	0.06				361/2	0.01
			385	0.22				362	0.22
			346	0.02				364/1	0.19
			345	0.02				365	0.02
			341	0.04				363	0.03
			340	0.02				357	0.02
			337	0.03				364	0.06
			338	0.03				542/1	0.04
			336	0.02				543	0.09
			333	0.05				545/1	0.10
			331	0.01					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
शबुआ	पेटलावद	सागाडिया	547	0.04	भार	बदनावर	करोदा	41	0.09
			548/1	0.03				42	0.04
			536	0.05				65	0.10
			534	0.04				64/1	0.01
			535	0.04				66	0.01
			533	0.05				63/1	0.19
			532	0.03				62	0.03
			529	0.04				45/1	0.01
			530	0.01				61/5	0.01
			531	0.04				61/1	0.05
			524	0.14				56/2	0.04
			522	0.09				56/1	0.27
			526	0.04				57	0.12
			467	0.06				83	0.28
			468	0.02				84	0.01
			469	0.12				86	0.04
			472	0.35				87	0.22
			508	0.11				88	0.07
			453	0.17				94	0.06
			507	0.01				योग	3.01
			473	0.06					
			474	0.02		काच्चीबडोदा		983	0.03
			505	0.19				994/1/1	0.05
			490	0.26				1009/2	0.18
			491	0.24				1009/1/1	0.38
			493	0.02				1010/1	0.07
			495	0.12				1024	0.14
			496	0.03				1023	0.14
			494	0.13				1022/1	0.01
			499	0.12				1020/1/1	0.41
			485	0.01				1013	0.21
			योग	4.69				1018/2	0.23
								1018/1	0.09
भार	बदनावर	करोदा	14	0.04				928/1	0.35
			352/1	0.07				929/1	0.07
			352/2	0.09				925	0.10
			347	0.05				1031	0.01
			26	0.01				1032	0.04
			27	0.08				1033	0.38
			25	0.08				653	0.03
			28/2	0.06				654	0.17
			29/1	0.19				659	0.04
			32	0.01				656	0.03
			31	0.06				660	0.01
			33/1	0.21				664	0.47
			35	0.02				676	0.18
			39	0.09				678	0.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
धार	बदनावर	काच्चीबडोदा	677	0.05	उज्जैन	घटिया	रत्नायतीहेवत	89	0.38
			675	0.27				130	0.30
			667	0.14				146	0.41
			668/1	0.19				148	0.34
			606	0.01				योग	3.94
			605	0.11	उज्जैन	बड़नगर	मुरारखेड़ी	252	0.04
			604	0.01				46	0.05
			603	0.02				48	0.14
			602	0.13				49	0.04
			592/2	0.17				51	0.01
			593	0.03				50	0.12
			590	0.12				52	0.02
		589/1/1/1		0.43				45	0.09
		588		0.03				54	0.19
		568/2		0.02				43	0.13
		570		0.07				42	0.01
		571		0.15				62	0.01
		554		0.12				63	0.16
		555/2		0.08				64	0.04
		559		0.03				69	0.03
		555/1		0.09				37	0.19
		556/1		0.02				70	0.10
		480		0.04				71	0.19
		479/2		0.64				80	0.02
		406		0.06				78	0.07
		408		0.12				79	0.15
		योग	6.95					77/1	0.02
उज्जैन	घटिया	रत्नायतीहेवत	240	0.04				90	0.32
			238	0.01				91	0.04
			239	0.32				95	0.02
			24	0.04				121	0.03
			2/1	0.03				120	0.10
			3	0.32				97	0.28
			4	0.04				96	0.03
			10	0.04				101	0.05
			9	0.14				102	0.39
			8	0.40				योग	3.08
			20	0.10					
			19	0.25					
			43	0.01					
			44	0.23					
			42	0.04					
			45	0.15					
			112	0.02					
			111	0.15					
			110	0.18					

[फा. सं. एल-14014/15/09-जी.पी.भाग-III]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2010

S.O. 672.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2421(E) dated 22nd September, 2009 and S.O. 1806(E) dated 22nd July, 2009 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that

notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Vemar Vijaipur pipeline project in the State of Madhya Pradesh by GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 20-10-2009 to 30-10-2009.

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to Government of India;

And whereas the Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipelines, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest, on the date of the publication of the declaration, in GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for for ROU (in Hectare)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jhabua	Jhabua	Kalyanpura	554	1.04
(M. P.)			553/2	0.45
			552	0.01
			718	0.09
			719	0.03
			720	0.16
			724	0.10
			728	0.09
			725	0.02
			707	0.01
			730	0.04
			759	0.01
			760	0.20
			758	0.15
			744/2	0.19
			757	0.14
			756	0.01
			744/3	0.06

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jhabua	Jhabua	Kalyanpura	750	0.06
(M. P.)			266	0.30
			265	0.03
			793	0.07
			Total	3.26
		Dhawadipada	1	0.06
			5	0.01
			4	0.03
			3	0.06
			2	0.02
			6	0.02
			7	0.01
			12	0.02
			Total	0.23
		Bhamarda	583	0.01
			582	0.11
			584	0.09
			585	0.05
			588	0.15
			591	0.07
			579	0.06
			594	0.01
			592	0.04
			597	0.14
			598	0.05
			575	0.02
			573	0.14
			567	0.02
			572	0.01
			569	0.13
			562	0.03
			561	0.06
			559	0.09
			560	0.01
			558	0.01
			557	0.04
			555	0.01
			576	0.04
			568	0.04
			Total	1.43
		Jhabua	765	0.11
		Petlawad Jhawlia	766	0.01
		(M. P.)	764	0.13
			633	0.01
			767	0.01
			771	0.04
			770	1.05
			Total	1.36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jhabua	Petlawad Mohankot		197	0.15	Jhabua	Petlawad Raipuriya		737	0.18
(M. P.)			193	0.09	(M. P.)			694	0.18
			192	0.12				739	0.01
			187	0.03				693	0.01
			201	0.04				688	0.18
			202	0.06				692	0.02
			186	0.01				691	0.12
			203	0.06				690	0.06
			204	0.06				463	0.01
			205	0.06				461	0.04
			185	0.05				736	0.01
			212	0.12				462	0.01
			213	0.03				459	0.01
			214	0.10				464	0.14
			215/3	0.09				465	0.15
			180	0.01				466	0.01
			218	0.10				458	0.01
			219/17	0.19				371	0.06
			219/16	0.01				370	0.09
			219/15	0.15				369	0.02
			233	0.14				376	0.04
			232	0.01				377	0.08
			234	0.01				378	0.06
			299	0.01				363	0.06
			194	0.09				362	0.07
			231	0.03				361	0.05
			227/2	0.01				360	0.02
			228/1	0.09				344	0.09
			228/2	0.07				355	0.14
			228/3	0.09				354	0.06
			229	0.03				353	0.01
			974	0.01				384	0.06
			946	0.05				385	0.22
			947	0.02				346	0.02
			948	0.19				345	0.02
			955	0.07				341	0.04
			958	0.09				340	0.02
			956	0.01				337	0.03
			959	0.04				338	0.03
			968	0.01				336	0.02
			969	0.01				333	0.05
			970	0.13				331	0.01
			975	0.07				329	0.02
			976	0.22				328	0.02
			978	0.05				327	0.01
			979	0.09				330	0.02
			980	0.05				111	0.10
			1057	0.05				112	0.01
								109	0.14
								108	0.01
								115	0.02
			Total	3.27					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jhabua (M. P.)	Petlawad Raipuriya		116	0.10	Jhabua (M. P.)	Petlawad Sagadiya		524	0.14
			117	0.02				522	0.09
			114	0.05				526	0.04
			140	0.15				467	0.06
			139	0.07				468	0.02
			137	0.08				469	0.12
			136	0.13				472	0.35
			128	0.03				508	0.11
			124	0.07				453	0.17
			Total	3.57				507	0.01
	Sagadiya		137	0.04				473	0.06
			139	0.08				474	0.02
			140	0.04				505	0.19
			141	0.07				490	0.26
			167	0.04				491	0.24
			166	0.07				493	0.02
			165	0.08				495	0.12
			158	0.11				496	0.03
			159	0.03				494	0.13
			152	0.04				499	0.12
			153	0.01				485	0.01
			151	0.02				Total	4.69
			150	0.01				14	0.04
			314	0.03				352.1	0.07
			315	0.02				352.2	0.09
			313	0.20				347	0.05
		313.780	0.08					26	0.01
		353	0.04					27	0.08
		354	0.08					25	0.08
		358	0.17					28.2	0.06
		361.2	0.01					29.1	0.49
		362	0.22					32	0.01
		364.1	0.19					31	0.06
		565	0.02					33.1	0.21
		363	0.03					35	0.02
		357	0.02					39	0.09
		564	0.06					41	0.09
		542.1	0.04					42	0.04
		543	0.09					65	0.10
		545.1	0.10					64.1	0.01
		547	0.04					66	0.01
		548.1	0.03					63.1	0.19
		536	0.05					62	0.03
		534	0.04					45.1	0.01
		535	0.04					61.1	0.01
		533	0.05					61.1	0.05
		532	0.03					56.2	0.04
		529	0.04					56.1	0.27
		530	0.01					57	0.12
		531	0.04					83	0.28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jhabua (M. P.)	Petlawad	Sagadiya	84	0.01	Dhar (M. P.)	Badna- war	Kachi Baroda	555/2	0.08
			86	0.04				559	0.05
			87	0.22				555/1	0.09
			88	0.07				556/1	0.02
			94	0.06				480	0.04
			Total	3.01				479/2	0.64
Dhar (M. P.)	Badna- war	Kachi Baroda	983	0.03				406	0.06
			994/1/1/1	0.05				408	0.12
			1009/2	0.18				Total	6.95
			1009/1/1	0.38	Ujjain (M. P.)	Ghatiya	Ralayati- Hevat	240	0.04
			1010/1	0.07				238	0.01
			1024	0.14				239	0.32
			1023	0.14				24	0.04
			1022/1	0.01				2/1	0.03
			1020/1/1	0.41				3	0.32
			1013	0.21				4	0.04
			1018/2	0.03				10	0.04
			1018/1	0.09				9	0.14
			928/1	0.35				8	0.40
			929/1	0.07				20	0.10
			925	0.10				19	0.25
			1031	0.01				43	0.01
			1032	0.04				44	0.23
			1033	0.38				42	0.04
			653	0.03				45	0.15
			654	0.17				112	0.02
			659	0.04				111	0.15
			656	0.03				110	0.18
			660	0.01				89	0.38
			664	0.47				130	0.30
			676	0.18				146	0.41
			678	0.18				148	0.34
			677	0.05				Total	3.94
			675	0.27	Ujjain (M. P.)	Badna- gar	Murarkhedi	252	0.04
			667	0.14				46	0.05
			668/1	0.19				48	0.14
			606	0.01				49	0.04
			605	0.11				51	0.01
			604	0.01				50	0.12
			603	0.02				52	0.02
			602	0.13				45	0.09
			592/2	0.17				54	0.19
			593	0.03				43	0.13
			590	0.12				42	0.01
			589/1/1/1	0.43				62	0.01
			588	0.03				63	0.16
			568/2	0.02				64	0.04
			570	0.07				69	0.03
			571	0.15				37	0.19
			554	0.12					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ujjain	Badna-	Murarkhedi	70	0.10
(M. P.)	gar		71	0.19
			80	0.02
			78	0.07
			79	0.15
			77.1	0.02
			90	0.32
			91	0.04
			95	0.02
			121	0.03
			120	0.10
			97	0.28
			96	0.03
			101	0.05
			102	0.39
		Total		3.08

[F. No. 1-14014-15-09-G.P.-Part-III]

SNEH P. MADAN, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी 2010

का. आ. 673.—केंद्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पायादीप (उड़ीसा) से रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) एवं राँची (झारखण्ड) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "पायादीप-न्यू सम्बलपुर रायपुर-राँची पाइपलाइन" बिछाई जानी चाहिये;

और केंद्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि एसी भूमि जिसके नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना में उपायुक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करता है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हस्तक्षेप है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री सुकान्त कुमार प्रधान, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा, पायादीप-न्यू सम्बलपुर-रायपुर-राँची पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 1295, फॉर्गस्ट पार्क, भुवनेश्वर-751009 (उड़ीसा) का लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकता है।

अनुसूची				
तहसील : हिन्दोल	जिला : ढेन्कानाल	राज्य : उड़ीसा		
गाँव का नाम	प्लॉट नं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5
गन्जरा	736	00	17	58
	735	00	03	02
	698	00	18	16
	1968	00	01	00
	697	00	01	35
	696	00	08	50
	695	00	06	46
	687	00	02	28
	623	00	16	87
	1824	00	02	98
	622	00	28	33
	621	00	00	82
	620	00	09	37
	618	00	01	08
	617	00	13	91
	613	00	00	14
	129	00	01	50
	122	00	04	86
	99	00	01	53
	98	00	01	56
	96	00	03	30
	95	00	05	39
	94	00	01	11
	85	00	04	11
	87	00	11	78
	86	00	00	53
	88	00	05	18
	63	00	00	96
	62	00	04	50
	89	00	00	19
	64	00	00	66
	61	00	05	08
	7	00	01	85
	8	00	00	56
	9	00	03	26
	60	00	00	20
	58	00	05	60
	56	00	04	70
	1902	00	01	25
	15	00	16	57
	14	00	00	53
	16	00	02	30
	17	00	02	77
	19	00	00	11
	18	00	00	20
	27	00	01	10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ब्राह्मणिआपाल	1901	00	12	17	ब्राह्मणिआपाल	207	00	18	77
	1905	00	03	89		206	00	10	37
	1906	00	04	33		205	00	07	92
	1917	00	00	35		204	00	00	16
	1939	00	12	72		202	00	05	77
	1955	00	10	08		201	00	05	06
	1958	00	04	07		200	00	03	28
	1959	00	09	61		198	00	05	40
	1961	00	00	12		197	00	01	92
	1962	00	05	48		196	00	00	36
	1963	00	03	60		195	00	00	33
	1964	00	04	67		185	00	00	10
	1965	00	05	08		184	00	02	20
	1966	00	02	25		183	00	07	47
	1967	00	03	43		180	00	00	10
	1968	00	05	74		186	00	03	67
	1976	00	14	25		182	00	02	80
	2054	00	01	89		178	00	06	21
	2038	00	19	16		177	00	07	02
	2039	00	11	32		146	00	07	84
	1133	00	08	12		145	00	00	57
	1134	00	03	68		147	00	04	63
	1132	00	01	79		148	00	10	94
	300	00	00	89		149	00	04	74
	2188	00	00	30		150	00	03	42
	322	00	10	85		2184	00	00	15
	325	00	00	50		135	00	02	81
	489	00	07	62		134	00	02	62
	2173	00	10	48		122	00	02	26
	286	00	05	26		133	00	01	52
	284	00	01	23		132	00	03	24
	287	00	04	54		131	00	01	11
	283	00	04	23		124	00	00	67
	282	00	00	14		125	00	02	60
	280	00	01	08		126	00	00	16
	275	00	02	33		123	00	00	16
	276	00	04	60		100	00	02	34
	277	00	01	70		101	00	02	71
	278	00	00	10		104	00	03	00
	270	00	06	75		103	00	02	56
	263	00	01	84		102	00	02	03
	262	00	00	58		58	00	00	28
	261	00	00	27		60	00	06	25
	260	00	09	46		61	00	03	11
	258	00	00	10		59	00	00	27
	2135	00	11	90		55	00	07	91
	223	00	00	41		54	00	09	87
	222	00	03	05		53	00	05	32
	221	00	01	49		50	00	00	87
	208	00	05	22		51	00	00	56

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ब्राह्मणिआपाल	52	00	00	77	बम्फा	1711	00	05	09
	44	00	21	88		1710	00	03	41
	29	00	13	36		1707	00	04	59
	30	00	17	17		1708	00	04	24
	24	00	05	17		1709	00	02	75
	23	00	09	94		313	00	09	56
	2205	00	09	82		311	00	00	10
	20	00	10	67		70	00	13	53
	2187	00	07	30		71	00	00	29
	2179	00	20	67		2291	00	01	01
	10	00	69	72		75	00	00	10
	12	00	10	77		68	00	03	00
	11	00	02	28		67	00	11	42
	1	00	60	95		66	00	00	43
बम्फा	2063	00	42	74		83	00	08	35
	2060	00	16	41		90	00	04	50
	2059	00	30	39		86	00	10	97
	5047	00	12	48		85	00	06	77
	2048	00	10	04		59	00	00	10
	2045	00	17	47		87	00	01	25
	2050	00	00	10		55	00	07	94
	2039	00	11	26		54	00	04	55
	1934	00	06	16		53	00	01	80
	1935	00	15	25		50	00	00	50
	1941	00	04	12		36	00	00	10
	1937	00	04	45		2329	00	04	66
	1940	00	05	17		12	00	07	20
	1939	00	01	35		123	00	00	28
	2328	00	01	85		2333	00	35	65
	1944	00	08	59		2334	00	02	31
	1945	00	01	42		10	00	67	84
	1923	00	01	14		9	00	14	22
	1850	00	00	10		2285	00	41	37
	1849	00	01	42		2284	00	47	48
	1848	00	01	59		8	00	27	30
	1847	00	03	04		2	00	09	74
	1853	00	14	80		1	00	61	91
	1854	00	00	10		2265	00	09	02
	1844	00	00	80		2271	00	00	10
	1825	00	02	37	भिन्निग	533	00	16	64
	1824	00	08	75		532	00	20	00
	1823	00	01	03		531	00	08	93
	1829	00	07	02		530	00	06	04
	1833	00	02	48		529	00	06	25
	1832	00	09	14		528	00	15	34
	1831	00	00	34		526	00	04	54
	1811	00	02	13		525	00	01	41
	1788	00	00	71		524	00	00	10
	1713	00	04	80		523	00	11	96
	1712	00	03	43		519	00	06	34

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
भिन्निरा	517	00	03	94	ब्रह्मपुर	3057	00	01	21
	515	00	14	29		2670	00	02	05
	514	00	10	96		3095	00	02	45
	513	00	03	39		2671	00	07	77
	512	00	07	92		2672	00	03	26
	901	00	03	83		2669	00	00	10
	511	00	01	19		3101	00	13	79
	494	00	08	22		2668	00	05	51
	495	00	01	43		2661	00	05	06
	492	00	03	70		2659	00	02	24
	490	00	00	94	खण्डतिरि	3309	00	00	77
	491	00	03	82		3801	00	02	93
	449	00	05	66		3308	00	01	95
	447	00	19	06		3307	00	08	15
	445	00	20	34		3305	00	10	65
	444	00	02	65		3295	00	05	52
	443	00	21	03		3296	00	00	17
	442	00	00	10		3297	00	04	17
	433	00	02	06		3299	00	03	89
	434	00	05	54		3300	00	00	10
	427	00	03	22		3291	00	00	39
	435	00	03	90		3290	00	00	87
	406	00	00	78		3289	00	01	76
	426	00	05	09		398	00	05	26
	425	00	02	24		3775	00	03	72
	407	00	02	95		399	00	04	98
	422	00	08	16		401	00	01	31
	408	00	03	22		403	00	04	00
	421	00	04	35		391	00	00	19
	420	00	04	64		3738	00	21	25
	409	00	04	27		295	00	01	99
	410	00	02	98		371	00	01	78
	411	00	02	80		368	00	19	62
	881	00	01	21		3723	00	02	52
	817	00	02	39		369	00	05	27
	915	00	00	10		3715	00	01	67
	310	00	02	45		370	00	04	54
	146	00	11	02		375	00	01	83
	145	00	00	20		576	00	01	83
	147	00	12	27		575	00	03	49
	135	00	21	36		573	00	04	32
	137	00	00	25		574	00	02	17
	136	00	01	41		569	00	13	98
	118	00	01	08		564	00	00	86
	117	00	07	71		565	00	00	10
	116	00	21	93		566	00	04	92
	112	00	04	24		548	00	14	98
	114	00	08	04		543	00	00	10
	3	00	01	44		544	00	02	72
	2	00	01	21		545	00	01	77

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
खण्डांतर	546	00	01	73	गिरिधरप्रसाद	450	00	00	10
	547	00	02	56		452	00	02	54
	696	00	00	19		454	00	00	10
	698	00	04	70		453	00	03	62
	697	00	04	84		421	00	06	07
	699	00	00	10		457	00	00	16
	700	00	00	10		460	00	01	44
	693	00	04	85		459	00	05	43
	690	00	04	91		480	00	00	45
	689	00	01	12		481	00	10	13
	686	00	01	27		520	00	02	23
	688	00	00	72		521	00	00	70
	687	00	07	19		522	00	00	72
	707	00	06	81		523	00	02	83
	680	00	00	10		524	00	01	83
	708	10	07	29		519	00	00	46
	709	00	04	84		517	00	00	10
	714	00	02	36		516	00	03	74
	3807	00	04	35		514	00	05	74
	713	00	06	09		495	00	00	10
	775	00	02	72		513	00	03	02
	3702	00	00	96		512	00	00	10
	781	00	02	94		496	00	05	58
	780	00	05	48		498	00	01	41
	778	00	01	33		500	00	14	66
	779	00	04	05		3646	00	00	96
	776	00	07	14		501	00	03	88
	1103	00	09	58		1	00	04	32
	1104	00	01	48	कामन्दा	3831	00	05	10
	3770	00	06	69		3802	00	02	06
गिरिधरप्रसाद	98	00	01	11		3804	00	06	61
	199	00	24	47		3805	00	01	77
	228	00	02	02		3803	00	00	70
	227	00	01	80		3808	00	02	95
	229	00	07	24		3807	00	00	10
	226	00	01	31		3809	00	02	63
	230	00	05	72		3797	00	00	82
	225	00	01	48		3815	00	03	41
	272	00	02	70		3796	00	00	30
	435	00	08	71		3817	00	04	37
	438	00	03	67		3816	00	01	00
	436	00	02	71		3837	00	01	65
	430	00	01	37		3864	00	06	79
	437	00	03	58		3867	00	00	52
	429	00	00	64		3865	00	02	11
	428	00	03	01		3866	00	01	35
	426	00	03	30		3861	00	02	25
	427	00	02	10		3862	00	01	86
	425	00	00	43		3859	00	04	98
	451	00	03	81		3858	00	00	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कागन्दा	3857	00	03	71	कागन्दा	5372	00	05	30
	3913	00	03	65		5373	00	00	29
	14305	00	01	35		5374	00	00	10
	3909	00	04	06		5377	00	03	00
	3910	00	02	37		5378	00	01	39
	3911	00	05	65		5379	00	01	88
	3926	00	02	22		5380	00	01	34
	3927	00	17	98		5381	00	02	86
	3933	00	02	78		5382	00	02	01
	3932	00	07	15		5385	00	00	70
	4279	00	03	64		5386	00	01	49
	3931	00	01	36		5387	00	00	88
	4278	00	00	68		5400	00	05	26
	4280	00	04	20		14302	00	02	61
	4276	00	01	85		5393	00	02	02
	4275	00	05	22		14303	00	00	32
	4272	00	05	71		14294	00	00	93
	4289	00	00	29		5394	00	07	20
	4273	00	06	88		5419	00	01	29
	4270	00	15	30		5418	00	09	75
	4271	00	04	89		5423	00	09	88
	4267	00	00	52		5434	00	04	89
	14222	00	04	78		5433	00	00	14
	426	00	05	39		5432	00	04	50
	4246	00	02	34		14236	00	00	21
	4253	00	07	87		5429	00	00	12
	4247	00	04	76		5428	00	04	16
	4252	00	05	98		5427	00	04	33
	4251	00	00	89		5426	00	01	94
	4248	00	19	74		5425	00	11	74
	5285	00	05	79		14221	00	00	10
	5238	00	00	27		5902	00	00	60
	5284	00	01	82		5901	00	02	90
	5287	00	00	76		5813	00	10	63
	5281	00	00	24		13877	00	00	75
	5283	00	22	92		5812	00	07	95
	5288	00	00	67		5811	00	07	68
	5282	00	06	66		5810	00	06	89
	5290	00	02	93		5805	00	02	67
	5312	00	02	58		5557	00	01	76
	5323	00	17	34		5586	00	01	83
	5329	00	04	21		5558	00	05	08
	5327	00	08	44		5802	00	04	81
	5326	00	07	67		5803	00	00	40
	5368	00	03	27		5559	00	02	00
	5367	00	03	24		5563	00	07	71
	5361	00	02	37		5543	00	07	25
	5365	00	00	49		5564	00	00	46
	5571	00	02	17		5542	00	00	58
	5366	00	04	60		5740	00	00	10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कारन्दा	5562	00	00	10	ठोकर	320	00	05	42
	5565	00	10	38		319	00	02	29
	5737	00	05	26		318	00	00	10
	5568	00	03	78		321	00	01	41
	5736	00	01	40		323	00	00	10
	5738	00	02	93		314	00	01	06
	5718	00	00	20		322	00	07	04
	5719	00	07	63		332	00	00	10
	5720	00	02	82		345	00	00	14
	5712	00	03	13		333	00	02	53
	5713	00	00	37		334	00	00	63
	5710	00	11	92		3926	00	02	04
	5709	00	00	12		335	00	01	20
	5716	00	02	21		343	00	01	11
	5706	00	00	88		336	00	01	68
	13863	00	01	71		344	00	01	16
	5704	00	08	91		3993	00	01	62
	5705	00	00	25		342	00	03	10
	5703	00	01	27		341	00	03	18
ठोकर	3913	00	05	03		340	00	04	74
	3905	00	07	35		356	00	02	14
	3910	00	00	23		272	00	00	55
	3906	00	06	87		271	00	01	87
	3907	00	00	27		268	00	02	37
	3899	00	10	88		267	00	01	01
	3855	00	01	30		266	00	01	30
	3900	00	01	06		263	00	00	19
	3942	00	00	10		264	00	02	02
	3941	00	11	30		265	00	00	10
	4176	00	02	11		261	00	00	42
	3831	00	00	10		260	00	02	02
	3830	00	05	77		238	00	00	77
	3829	00	03	32		259	00	01	50
	3828	00	01	18		258	00	00	69
	3827	00	00	10		257	00	02	32
	3621	00	00	10		255	00	00	10
	3622	00	05	70		256	00	02	97
	3623	00	00	37		240	00	02	96
	3624	00	00	77		242	00	03	88
	3620	00	04	58		241	00	02	71
	3617	00	00	10		243	00	03	70
	3618	00	09	40		234	00	29	95
	3616	00	01	42		233	00	04	87
	3615	00	01	28		229	00	10	45
	3631	00	02	07		228	00	00	10
	3613	00	00	70		226	00	08	47
	3612	00	04	64		227	00	10	76
	3610	00	01	78		225	00	00	78
	3611	00	01	71		224	00	07	33
	3767	00	01	65		150	00	04	39

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ठोकर	152	00	10	47	नुआ	3605	00	05	86
	3973	00	07	83		3604	00	03	70
	153	00	05	17		3607	00	00	50
	4194	00	02	04		3608	00	00	89
	137	00	31	91		5456	00	01	43
	133	00	00	10		3609	00	01	83
	138	00	01	77		3617	00	01	83
	3970	00	03	51		3615	00	04	18
	63	00	11	98		3614	00	00	36
	64	00	07	25		2823	00	10	24
	65	00	00	15		3015	00	00	10
	66	00	02	19		3014	00	00	12
	70	00	05	78		2824	00	04	07
	67	00	05	74		3011	00	00	38
	3959	00	00	10		3012	00	02	95
	3958	00	01	69		3010	00	01	50
	47	00	00	19		3036	00	02	84
	46	00	03	32		3008	00	01	16
	45	00	02	78		3037	00	03	64
	29	00	03	70		3007	00	00	24
	27	00	00	10		5339	00	05	12
	43	00	00	10		3038	00	00	10
	30	00	06	36		3039	00	04	08
	31	00	00	34		3040	00	05	19
नुआ	3828	00	01	65		3043	00	00	85
	3825	00	00	35		3044	00	05	11
	3826	00	02	94		3256	00	01	53
	3824	00	00	23		3059	00	02	86
	3821	00	05	46		3060	00	05	28
	3822	00	08	09		3092	00	00	63
	3823	00	00	10		3091	00	00	80
	3677	00	04	98		3090	00	01	97
	3678	00	02	44		3255	00	00	10
	3679	00	03	35		3088	00	01	87
	3680	00	01	39		3095	00	02	03
	3681	00	02	20		3087	00	01	79
	3682	00	01	41		3096	00	00	12
	3700	00	04	00		3097	00	04	73
	3699	00	04	42		3086	00	01	87
	3696	00	02	32		3098	00	01	81
	3697	00	02	41		3130	00	01	16
	3636	00	01	67		3085	00	01	45
	3635	00	01	14		3131	00	01	31
	3637	00	02	70		3132	00	03	42
	3634	00	13	11		3150	00	06	64
	3652	00	00	26		3151	00	04	07
	3632	00	02	06		3149	00	00	10
	3631	00	04	15		3148	00	05	69
	3621	00	00	91		3147	00	00	10
	3602	00	00	10		3166	00	02	42

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नकाबंदा	2026	00	01	47	नकाबंदा	1501	00	03	09
	2504	00	09	59		1505	00	05	48
	2523	00	07	35		4373	00	00	10
	2518	00	00	15		1504	00	06	34
	2520	00	09	89		1503	00	00	18
	2521	00	00	33		1486	00	06	40
	2519	00	01	54		1488	00	00	79
	2190	00	15	02		1487	00	10	69
	2189	00	03	24	कडला	2147	00	09	23
	2191	00	00	10		2179	00	10	31
	2173	00	00	10		2180	00	04	85
	2177	00	00	55		2178	00	09	22
	2174	00	00	18		2187	00	00	24
	2185	00	00	25		2188	00	01	52
	2184	00	00	48		2173	00	00	23
	2183	00	04	98		2191	00	05	58
	2179	00	12	22		2190	00	04	75
	2178	00	06	31		2192	00	00	41
	2181	00	00	81		2193	00	06	77
	2180	00	01	04		2194	00	00	51
	1563	00	00	10		2201	00	04	24
	1565	00	02	00		2200	00	04	54
	1566	00	02	47		2198	00	03	07
	1567	00	02	75		2199	00	03	00
	1570	00	00	10		2139	00	02	36
	1569	00	05	94		2084	00	02	80
	1572	00	03	21		2085	00	00	10
	1573	00	04	63		2083	00	00	10
	1574	00	00	77		2067	00	13	74
	1555	00	04	36		2069	00	03	06
	1576	00	03	94		2070	00	01	24
	1461	00	00	65		2068	00	04	01
	1469	00	15	16		2021	00	01	21
	1462	00	08	05		2011	00	04	61
	1463	00	04	27		2019	00	04	66
	1384	00	03	72		2020	00	06	65
	1464	00	00	71		1992	00	03	86
	1532	00	04	79		2030	00	07	57
	1529	00	02	33		2029	00	00	89
	1528	00	04	32		2031	00	01	41
	1522	00	03	21		1991	00	00	32
	1519	00	02	75		2032	00	02	37
	1518	00	03	20		2035	00	03	93
	1516	00	00	10		2036	00	04	13
	1515	00	12	29		1973	00	05	26
	1514	00	09	12		1923	00	03	28
	1507	00	00	10		1972	00	07	06
	1499	00	00	10		1927	00	00	27
	1506	00	05	12		1928	00	00	45
	1500	00	00	51		1931	00	01	92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कडाला	1971	00	00	64	बडमुण्डा	1364	00	03	18
	1932	00	02	37		453	00	00	84
	1935	00	03	04		452	00	00	10
	1936	00	03	41		451	00	07	80
	1937	00	10	33		491	00	00	45
	1940	00	04	85		1554	00	02	14
	1942	00	03	65		1380	00	00	10
	1944	00	01	85		141	00	11	61
	1943	00	01	50		142	00	12	88
	1945	00	00	16		139	00	00	78
	1946	00	00	10		143	00	04	30
	1872	00	22	86		145	00	02	47
	1873	00	04	65		158	00	03	52
	917	00	00	63		157	00	05	20
बडमुण्डा	1442	00	07	75	नरहमिपुर	124	00	01	36
	915	00	00	10		126	00	00	40
	1441	00	01	42		131	00	01	47
	1440	00	04	62		125	00	04	79
	1439	00	05	76		1388	00	00	20
	1506	00	06	18		122	00	26	90
	914	00	00	15		97	00	01	41
	913	00	05	94		96	00	04	72
	912	00	06	58		95	00	08	72
	911	00	03	01		91	00	08	51
	970	00	02	40		92	00	13	78
	966	00	00	39		39	00	03	92
	971	00	05	40		25	00	00	10
	972	00	06	35		26	00	04	48
	1493	00	03	76		38	00	00	88
	1271	00	00	10		27	00	07	28
	973	00	05	29		29	00	00	97
	981	00	01	01		18	00	02	18
	979	00	01	59		30	00	03	40
	978	00	01	49		31	00	03	70
	980	00	02	39		32	00	00	46
	977	00	01	86		9	00	06	24
	976	00	02	35		8	00	04	14
	467	00	04	12		7	00	00	61
	466	00	04	93		2	00	03	00
	464	00	04	29		6	00	00	10
	1501	00	01	55		335	00	03	20
	463	00	04	95		336	00	05	58
	462	00	05	25		398	00	00	10
	461	00	09	06		333	00	01	87
	1298	00	06	78		394	00	03	59
	475	00	04	00		334	00	02	30
	459	00	11	10		394	00	03	59
	476	00	08	73		393	00	01	58
	477	00	02	96		392	00	00	87
	1365	00	00	85		391	00	00	97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नरहरिपुर	313	00	07	56	पाइकपुरणाकोट	1380	00	00	10
	314	00	04	60		1378	00	03	68
	312	00	01	49		1377	00	00	23
	311	00	03	83		1375	00	00	65
	310	00	07	86		1376	00	05	33
	309	00	01	40		1122	00	00	10
	308	00	02	58		1128	00	03	17
	408	00	02	63		1129	00	06	04
पाइकपुरणाकोट	1553	00	02	09		1130	00	05	38
	1554	00	00	10		1131	00	03	80
	1568	00	05	17		1243	00	02	42
	1559	00	01	02		1244	00	00	54
	1567	00	04	81		1241	00	00	10
	1560	00	02	06		1242	00	04	07
	2069	00	02	12		2056	00	00	22
	1562	00	03	88		1245	00	02	42
	1561	00	05	65		2055	00	03	55
	1500	00	04	23		1234	00	08	54
	1498	00	04	77		1233	00	00	78
	1497	00	04	06		1406	00	03	40
	1496	00	04	59		1247	00	00	10
	1470	00	00	10		1249	00	09	30
	1471	00	05	65		1248	00	01	52
	1472	00	03	92		1252	00	01	59
	1463	00	03	85		1251	00	08	82
	1473	00	03	14		2125	00	00	10
	1474	00	01	05		1262	00	01	52
	1461	00	07	40		2110	00	02	12
	1409	00	02	61		253	00	00	10
	1408	00	01	11		2108	00	02	52
	1407	00	00	16		2109	00	01	40
	1410	00	02	12		259	00	11	25
	1411	00	00	10		298	00	00	10
	1459	00	05	97		260	00	01	43
	1458	00	01	08		297	00	04	28
	1457	00	07	98		261	00	02	91
	1432	00	00	10		262	00	01	64
	1424	00	00	10		265	00	06	12
	1422	00	03	16		267	00	00	10
	1423	00	00	28		268	00	00	17
	1421	00	11	54		208	00	01	13
	1395	00	02	10		269	00	07	33
	1396	00	06	58		270	00	01	87
	2095	00	00	16		271	00	15	79
	1393	00	01	45		272	00	01	20
	1385	00	00	21		273	00	02	40
	1384	00	01	13		156	00	22	62
	1883	00	03	85		157	00	00	10
	1381	00	00	10		2115	00	01	53
	1382	00	01	42		155	00	00	95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पाइकपुरणाकोट	153	00	09	47	ब्राह्मणपुरणाकोट	1825	00	05	85
	2206	00	01	41		118	00	08	70
	91	00	16	12		129	00	01	80
	65	00	03	30		117	00	00	65
	96	00	04	50		114	00	09	60
	92	00	02	16		113	00	12	40
	98	00	03	95		1653	00	06	82
	57	00	01	60		1651	00	07	46
	89	00	00	10		80	00	08	47
	58	00	04	37		51	00	07	72
	59	00	03	85		52	00	05	68
	61	00	07	21		44	00	06	82
	64	00	05	19		37	00	05	81
	63	00	01	56		38	00	00	89
	68	00	02	17		55	00	04	68
	67	00	02	52		39	00	00	20
	69	00	02	95		40	00	08	00
	70	00	05	46		16	00	00	90
	810	00	14	28	मण्डइला	1011	00	00	28
ब्राह्मणपुरणाकोट	1616	00	10	75		251	00	00	32
	313	00	00	40		217	00	00	45
	314	00	03	49		218	00	00	85
	1693	00	04	22		220	00	00	8
	315	00	12	60		221	00	00	89
	317	00	02	65		222	00	07	25
	318	00	05	45		223	00	06	59
	316	00	21	18		210	00	05	85
	329	00	10	98		224	00	00	19
	330	00	06	54		209	00	00	12
	350	00	06	90		208	00	00	04
	328	00	00	0		207	00	00	11
	332	00	00	10		205	00	00	80
	327	00	00	10		204	00	01	87
	1646	00	04	15		205	00	02	82
	1647	00	01	63		206	00	00	22
	349	00	08	88		203	00	01	82
	354	00	30	80		170	00	00	1
	355	00	00	40		171	00	01	18
	176	00	06	57		172	00	00	54
	175	00	02	30		178	00	06	70
	177	00	08	94		177	00	02	46
	174	00	04	73		150	00	05	89
	172	00	12	66		149	00	04	95
	171	00	13	40		148	00	02	00
	1618	00	05	57		147	00	03	38
	167	00	01	47		145	00	00	0
	166	00	00	30		146	00	03	82
	119	00	18	53		153	00	06	90
	121	00	00	10		979	00	01	59
	122	00	02	08		111	00	08	85

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नण्डेडली	84	00	01	19	पाणघुडुधुडा	131	00	00	10
	85	00	04	81		251	00	02	51
	86	00	04	64		252	00	00	60
	88	00	03	84		253	00	00	45
	87	00	00	73		250	00	03	75
	89	00	06	26		249	00	00	10
	90	00	00	15		248	00	02	84
	75	00	03	14		134	00	06	43
	74	00	05	63		82	00	00	35
	980	00	00	15		881	00	00	10
सन्जपडा	3311	00	01	45		136	00	01	37
	3377	00	00	70		135	00	02	69
	3310	00	00	10		137	00	00	65
	3378	00	00	87		880	00	01	25
	3312	00	03	04		138	00	00	26
	3376	00	02	39		81	00	02	43
	3375	00	02	02		80	00	02	20
	3316	00	03	50		139	00	01	15
	3317	00	01	00		140	00	02	07
	3421	00	05	26		141	00	07	79
	3318	00	03	73		79	00	00	97
	3322	00	06	47		143	00	00	95
	3323	00	00	10		142	00	01	46
	3315	00	03	13		145	00	04	00
	3352	00	00	10		146	00	00	38
	3324	00	04	38		147	00	07	68
	3334	00	06	49		181	00	00	10
	3335	00	08	78		182	00	05	53
	3332	00	01	50		183	00	03	45
	3330	00	08	66		184	00	00	15
	3329	00	10	98		185	00	03	00
	3340	00	04	29		186	00	03	54
पाणघुडुधुडा	800	00	04	19		193	00	02	03
	293	00	07	84		194	00	02	76
	292	00	11	23		360	00	02	86
	36	00	08	84		359	00	05	38
	111	00	00	49		366	00	03	42
	110	00	00	48		357	00	02	89
	105	00	01	26		356	00	00	42
	106	00	07	40	आमता	801	00	00	34
	107	00	00	80		367	00	03	06
	104	00	00	39		369	00	00	10
	103	00	00	21		2385	00	10	02
	102	00	02	28		2217	00	02	17
	122	00	06	34		2210	00	26	60
	126	00	01	80		2192	00	09	39
	127	00	02	66		2190	00	26	27
	128	00	01	99		2182	00	26	88
	129	00	06	15		2179	00	01	88
	130	00	01	43		627	00	10	88
						626	00	57	09

[सं. आर-250] 1/1/2010-ओ आर-1]

बी. के. दत्ता, अवर मन्त्रि

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2010

S.O. 673.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for transportation of petroleum products from Paradip (Orissa) to Raipur (Chattisgarh) and Ranchi (Jharkhand), Paradip—New Sambalpur—Raipur—Ranchi Pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date of which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user herein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Sri Sukanta Kumar Pradhan, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Paradip—New Sambalpur—Raipur—Ranchi Pipeline Project, 1295, Forest Park, Bhubneswar-751009, (Orissa).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Hindol		District : Dhenkanal		State : Orissa	
Name of the Village	Plot No.	Hectare	Area Acre	Sq. mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Ganjara	736	00	17	58	
	735	00	03	02	
	698	00	18	16	
	1968	00	01	00	
	697	00	01	35	
	696	00	08	59	
	695	00	06	46	
	687	00	02	28	
	623	00	16	87	
	1824	00	02	98	
	622	00	28	33	
	621	00	00	82	
	620	00	09	37	
	618	00	01	08	
	617	00	13	91	
	613	00	00	14	
	129	00	01	50	
	122	00	04	86	
	99	00	01	53	
	98	00	01	56	
	96	00	03	30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ganjara	95	00	05	49
	94	00	01	11
	85	00	04	11
	87	00	11	78
	86	00	00	13
	88	00	05	18
	63	00	00	96
	62	00	04	50
	89	00	00	19
	64	00	00	66
	61	00	05	08
	7	00	01	85
	8	00	00	56
	9	00	03	26
	60	00	00	20
	58	00	05	60
	56	00	04	70
	1902	00	01	25
	15	00	16	57
	14	00	00	53
Brahmaniapal	16	00	02	30
	17	00	02	77
	19	00	00	11
	18	00	00	20
	27	00	01	10
	1901	00	12	17
	1905	00	03	89
	1906	00	04	33
	1917	00	00	35
	1939	00	12	72
	1955	00	10	08
	1958	00	04	07
	1959	00	09	61
	1961	00	00	12
	1962	00	05	48
	1963	00	03	60
	1964	00	04	67
	1965	00	05	08
	1966	00	02	25
	1967	00	03	43
	1968	00	05	74
	1976	00	14	25
	2054	00	01	89
	2038	00	19	16
	2039	00	11	32
	1133	00	08	12
	1134	00	03	68
	1132	00	01	79
	300	00	00	89
	2188	00	00	30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brahmaniapal	322	00	10	85	Brahmaniapal	2148	00	00	15
	325	00	00	50		135	00	02	81
	489	00	07	62		134	00	02	62
	2173	00	10	48		122	00	02	26
	286	00	05	26		133	00	01	52
	284	00	01	23		132	00	03	24
	287	00	04	54		131	00	01	11
	283	00	04	23		124	00	00	67
	282	00	00	14		125	00	02	60
	280	00	01	08		126	00	00	10
	275	00	02	33		123	00	00	10
	276	00	04	60		100	00	02	34
	277	00	01	70		101	00	02	71
	278	00	00	10		104	00	03	00
	270	00	06	75		103	00	02	56
	263	00	01	84		102	00	02	03
	262	00	00	58		58	00	00	28
	261	00	00	27		60	00	06	25
	260	00	09	46		61	00	03	11
	258	00	00	10		59	00	00	27
	2135	00	11	90		55	00	07	91
	223	00	00	41		54	00	09	87
	222	00	03	05		53	00	05	32
	221	00	01	49		50	00	00	87
	208	00	05	22		51	00	00	56
	207	00	18	77		52	00	00	77
	206	00	10	37		44	00	21	88
	205	00	07	92		29	00	13	36
	204	00	00	10		30	00	17	17
	202	00	05	77		24	00	05	17
	201	00	05	06		23	00	09	94
	200	00	03	28		2205	00	09	82
	198	00	05	40		20	00	10	67
	197	00	01	92		2187	00	07	30
	196	00	00	36		2179	00	20	67
	195	00	00	33		10	00	69	72
	185	00	00	10		12	00	10	77
	184	00	02	20		11	00	02	28
	183	00	07	47		1	00	60	95
	180	00	00	10	Bampha	2063	00	42	74
	186	00	03	67		2060	00	18	41
	182	00	02	80		2059	00	30	39
	178	00	06	21		5047	00	12	48
	177	00	07	02		2048	00	10	04
	146	00	07	84		2045	00	17	47
	145	00	00	57		2050	00	00	10
	147	00	04	63		2039	00	11	26
	148	00	10	94		1934	00	06	16
	149	00	04	74		1935	00	15	25
	150	00	03	42		1941	00	04	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bampha	1937	00	04	45	Bampha	2329	00	54	66
	1940	00	05	17		12	00	07	20
	1939	00	01	35		123	00	00	28
	2328	00	01	65		2333	00	35	65
	1944	00	08	59		2334	00	00	31
	1945	00	01	42		10	00	67	84
	1923	00	01	14		9	00	14	22
	1850	00	00	10		2285	00	41	37
	1849	00	01	42		2284	00	47	48
	1848	00	01	59		8	00	27	70
	1847	00	03	04		2	00	09	74
	1853	00	04	80		1	00	61	91
	1854	00	00	10		2265	00	09	02
	1844	00	00	80		2271	00	80	30
	1825	00	02	37	Bhingra	533	00	16	64
	1824	00	08	75		532	00	20	00
	1823	00	01	03		531	00	08	93
	1829	00	07	02		530	00	06	04
	1833	00	02	48		529	00	06	25
	1832	00	09	14		528	00	15	34
	1831	00	00	34		526	00	04	54
	1811	00	02	13		525	00	01	41
	1788	00	00	71		524	00	00	10
	1713	00	04	80		523	00	11	96
	1712	00	03	45		519	00	00	34
	1711	00	05	09		517	00	03	94
	1710	00	03	41		515	00	14	29
	1707	00	04	59		514	00	10	96
	1708	00	04	21		513	00	03	39
	1709	00	02	75		512	00	07	92
	313	00	09	56		901	00	93	83
	311	00	00	10		511	00	01	19
	70	00	13	53		494	00	08	22
	71	00	00	29		495	00	01	43
	2291	00	01	01		492	00	03	70
	75	00	00	10		490	00	00	94
	68	00	03	00		491	00	01	82
	67	00	11	42		449	00	02	66
	66	00	00	43		447	00	19	06
	83	00	08	35		445	00	20	34
	90	00	04	50		444	00	02	65
	86	00	10	97		443	00	21	03
	85	00	06	77		442	00	00	10
	59	00	00	10		433	00	02	06
	87	00	01	25		434	00	05	54
	55	00	07	94		427	00	03	22
	54	00	04	55		435	00	03	90
	53	00	01	80		406	00	00	78
	50	00	00	50		426	00	05	09
	36	00	00	30		425	00	02	24

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhimgira	407	00	02	95	Khandatiri	399	00	04	98
	422	00	08	16		401	00	01	31
	408	00	03	22		403	00	04	00
	421	00	04	35		391	00	00	19
	420	00	04	64		3738	00	21	25
	409	00	04	27		295	00	01	99
	410	00	02	98		371	00	01	78
	411	00	02	80		368	00	19	62
	881	00	01	21		3723	00	02	52
	817	00	02	39		369	00	05	27
	915	00	00	10		3715	00	01	67
	310	00	02	45		370	00	04	54
	146	00	11	02		375	00	01	83
	145	00	00	20		576	00	01	83
	147	00	12	27		575	00	03	49
	135	00	21	36		573	00	04	32
	137	00	00	25		574	00	02	17
	136	00	01	41		569	00	13	98
	118	00	01	08		564	00	00	86
	117	00	07	71		565	00	00	10
	116	00	21	93		566	00	04	92
	112	00	04	24		548	00	14	98
	114	00	08	04		543	00	00	10
	3	00	01	44		544	00	02	72
	2	00	01	21		545	00	01	77
Brainhapur	3057	00	01	21		546	00	01	73
	2670	00	02	05		547	00	02	56
	3095	00	02	45		696	00	00	
	2671	00	07	77		698	00	04	70
	2672	00	03	26		697	00	04	84
	2669	00	00	10		699	00	00	10
	3101	00	13	79		700	00	00	10
	2668	00	03	51		693	00	04	85
	2661	00	03	06		690	00	04	91
	2659	00	02	24		689	00	01	12
Khandatiri	3309	00	00	77		686	00	01	27
	3801	00	02	93		688	00	00	72
	3308	00	01	95		687	00	07	19
	3307	00	08	15		707	00	06	81
	3305	00	10	65		680	00	00	10
	3295	00	05	52		708	10	07	29
	3296	00	00	17		709	00	04	84
	3297	00	04	17		714	00	02	36
	3299	00	03	89		3807	00	04	35
	3300	00	00	10		713	00	06	09
	3291	00	00	39		775	00	02	72
	3290	00	00	87		3702	00	00	96
	3289	00	01	76		781	00	02	94
	398	00	05	26		780	00	05	48
	3775	00	03	72		778	00	01	33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Khandatiri	779	00	04	05	Giridharaprasad	3646	00	00	96
	776	00	07	14		501	00	03	88
	1103	00	09	58		1	00	04	32
	1104	00	01	48	Karanda	3831	00	05	10
Giridharaprasad	3770	00	06	69		3802	00	02	96
	198	00	01	11		3804	00	06	61
	199	00	24	47		3805	00	01	77
	228	00	02	02		3803	00	00	70
	227	00	01	80		3808	00	02	95
	229	00	07	24		3807	00	00	10
	226	00	01	31		3809	00	02	63
	230	00	05	72		3797	00	00	82
	225	00	01	48		3815	00	03	41
	272	00	02	70		3796	00	00	30
	435	00	08	71		3817	00	04	37
	438	00	03	67		3816	00	01	00
	436	00	02	71		3837	00	01	65
	430	00	01	37		3864	00	06	79
	437	00	03	58		3867	00	00	52
	429	00	00	64		3865	00	02	11
	428	00	03	01		3866	00	01	35
	426	00	03	30		3861	00	02	25
	427	00	02	10		3862	00	01	86
	425	00	00	43		3859	00	04	98
	451	00	03	81		3858	00	00	20
	450	00	00	10		3857	00	03	71
	452	00	02	54		3913	00	03	65
	454	00	00	10		14305	00	01	35
	453	00	05	62		3909	00	04	06
	421	00	06	07		3914	00	02	37
	457	00	00	16		3911	00	05	65
	460	00	01	44		3926	00	02	22
	459	00	05	43		3927	00	17	98
	480	00	00	45		3933	00	02	78
	481	00	10	13		3932	00	07	15
	520	00	02	23		4279	00	03	64
	521	00	00	70		3931	00	01	56
	522	00	00	72		4278	00	00	68
	523	00	02	83		4280	00	04	20
	524	00	01	83		4276	00	01	85
	519	00	00	46		4275	00	05	22
	517	00	00	10		4272	00	05	71
	516	00	03	74		4289	00	00	29
	514	00	05	74		4273	00	06	88
	495	00	00	10		4270	00	15	70
	513	00	03	02		4271	00	04	89
	512	00	00	10		4267	00	00	52
	496	00	05	58		14222	00	04	38
	498	00	01	41		426	00	05	39
	500	00	14	66		4246	00	02	34

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Karanda	4253	00	07	57	Karanda	5429	00	00	12
	4247	00	04	36		5428	00	04	16
	4252	00	05	98		5427	00	04	33
	4251	00	00	89		5426	00	01	94
	4248	00	19	74		5425	00	11	74
	5285	00	05	79		14221	00	00	10
	5238	00	00	27		5902	00	00	60
	5284	00	03	82		5901	00	02	90
	5287	00	00	36		5813	00	10	63
	5281	00	00	24		13877	00	00	75
	5283	00	22	92		5812	00	07	95
	5288	00	00	67		5811	00	07	68
	5282	00	06	66		5810	00	06	89
	5290	00	02	93		5805	00	02	67
	5312	00	02	58		5557	00	01	36
	5323	00	17	34		5586	00	01	83
	5329	00	04	21		5558	00	03	08
	5327	00	08	44		5802	00	04	80
	5326	00	07	67		5803	00	00	40
	5368	00	03	27		5559	00	02	60
	5367	00	03	24		5563	00	07	71
	5361	00	02	37		5543	00	07	25
	5365	00	00	49		5564	00	00	46
	5371	00	02	17		5542	00	00	58
	5366	00	04	60		5740	00	00	10
	5372	00	05	30		5562	00	00	10
	5373	00	00	29		5565	00	10	38
	5374	00	00	10		5737	00	05	26
	5377	00	03	00		5568	00	03	78
	5378	00	01	39		5736	00	01	40
	5379	00	01	88		5738	00	02	93
	5380	00	01	34		5718	00	00	20
	5381	00	02	86		5719	00	07	63
	5382	00	02	01		5720	00	02	82
	5385	00	00	70		5712	00	03	13
	5386	00	01	49		5713	00	00	37
	5387	00	00	88		5710	00	11	92
	5400	00	03	26		5709	00	00	12
	14302	00	02	61		5716	00	02	21
	5393	00	02	02		5706	00	00	88
	14303	00	00	32		13863	00	01	71
	14294	00	00	93		5704	00	08	91
	5394	00	07	20		5705	00	00	25
	5419	00	01	29		5703	00	01	27
	5418	00	09	75	Thokara	3913	00	05	03
	5423	00	09	88		3905	00	07	35
	5434	00	04	89		3910	00	00	23
	5433	00	00	14		3906	00	06	87
	5432	00	04	50		3907	00	00	27
	14236	00	00	21		3899	00	10	88

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Thokara	3855	00	01	30	Thokara	266	00	01	30
	3900	00	01	06		263	00	00	19
	3942	00	00	10		264	00	02	02
	3941	00	11	30		265	00	00	10
	4176	00	02	11		261	00	00	42
	3831	00	00	10		260	00	02	02
	3830	00	05	77		238	00	00	77
	3829	00	03	32		259	00	01	50
	3828	00	01	18		258	00	00	69
	3827	00	00	10		257	00	02	32
	3621	00	00	10		255	00	00	10
	3622	00	05	70		256	00	02	97
	3623	00	00	32		240	00	02	96
	3624	00	00	77		242	00	03	88
	3620	00	04	58		241	00	02	71
	3617	00	00	10		243	00	03	70
	3618	00	09	40		234	00	29	95
	3616	00	01	42		233	00	04	82
	3615	00	01	28		229	00	10	45
	3631	00	02	07		228	00	00	10
	3613	00	00	70		226	00	03	47
	3612	00	04	64		227	00	10	76
	3610	00	01	78		225	00	00	78
	3611	00	01	71		224	00	07	33
	3767	00	01	65		150	00	04	39
	320	00	05	42		152	00	10	47
	319	00	02	29		3973	00	07	83
	318	00	00	10		153	00	05	17
	321	00	01	41		4194	00	02	04
	323	00	00	10		137	00	31	91
	314	00	01	06		133	00	00	10
	322	00	07	04		138	00	01	77
	332	00	00	10		3970	00	03	51
	345	00	00	14		63	00	11	98
	333	00	02	53		64	00	07	25
	334	00	00	63		65	00	00	15
	3926	00	02	04		66	00	02	19
	335	00	01	20		70	00	05	78
	343	00	01	11		67	00	05	74
	336	00	01	68		3959	00	00	10
	344	00	01	16		3958	00	01	69
	3993	00	01	62		47	00	00	19
	342	00	03	10		46	00	03	32
	341	00	03	18		45	00	02	78
	340	00	04	24		29	00	03	70
	356	00	02	14		27	00	00	10
	272	00	00	55		43	00	00	10
	271	00	01	87		30	00	00	36
	268	00	02	37		31	00	00	34
	267	00	01	01					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nau	3828	00	01	65	Nau	3043	00	06	85
	3825	00	00	35		3044	00	05	11
	3826	00	02	94		3256	00	01	53
	3824	00	00	23		3059	00	02	80
	3821	00	05	46		3060	00	05	28
	3822	00	08	09		3092	00	00	63
	3823	00	00	10		3091	00	00	80
	3677	00	04	98		3090	00	01	07
	3678	00	02	44		3255	00	00	10
	3679	00	03	35		3088	00	01	87
	3680	00	01	39		3095	00	02	03
	3681	00	02	20		3087	00	01	79
	3682	00	01	41		3096	00	00	12
	3700	00	04	00		3097	00	04	73
	3699	00	04	42		3086	00	01	87
	3696	00	02	32		3098	00	01	81
	3697	00	02	41		3130	00	01	16
	3636	00	01	67		3085	00	01	45
	3635	00	01	14		3131	00	01	31
	3637	00	02	70		3132	00	03	42
	3634	00	13	11		3150	00	06	64
	3652	00	00	26		3151	00	04	07
	3632	00	02	06		3149	00	00	10
	3631	00	04	15		3148	00	05	69
	3621	00	00	91		3147	00	00	10
	3602	00	00	10		3166	00	02	42
	3605	00	03	86		3165	00	00	23
	3604	00	03	70		3167	00	05	06
	3607	00	00	50		3168	00	05	83
	3608	00	00	89		3169	00	01	25
	5456	00	01	43		3170	00	10	40
	3609	00	01	83		5442	00	02	39
	3617	00	01	83		758	00	01	38
	3615	00	04	18	Tarkabeda	3252	00	03	51
	3614	00	00	36		3251	00	05	79
	2823	00	10	24		3244	00	11	67
	3015	00	00	10		3247	00	00	10
	3014	00	00	12		3245	00	00	32
	2824	00	04	07		4337	00	00	50
	3011	00	00	38		3243	00	00	30
	3012	00	02	95		3242	00	04	61
	3010	00	01	50		3238	00	01	06
	3036	00	02	84		3237	00	06	68
	3008	00	01	16		3236	00	09	95
	3037	00	03	64		3234	00	00	22
	3007	00	00	24		3231	00	00	87
	5339	00	05	12		3233	00	09	59
	3038	00	00	10		3232	00	02	02
	3039	00	04	08		3192	00	02	80
	3040	00	05	19		3181	00	00	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tarkabeda	3180	00	00	99	Tarkabeda	2764	00	04	75
	3182	00	07	09		2761	00	01	38
	3178	00	00	33		2754	00	00	41
	3179	00	11	62		2755	00	03	77
	3176	00	06	98		2756	00	03	58
	3174	00	01	87		2753	00	02	28
	3175	00	03	81		2750	00	06	06
	3171	00	00	10		2751	00	01	42
	3170	00	05	26		2748	00	01	29
	3146	00	03	50		2747	00	00	33
	3147	00	00	10		2746	00	04	75
	3145	00	06	46		2744	00	01	44
	3151	00	00	47		2905	00	02	88
	3152	00	00	10		2906	00	02	47
	3139	00	07	48		2908	00	00	84
	4275	00	04	12		2907	00	01	72
	4276	00	10	73		2909	00	01	54
	3128	00	04	77		2912	00	02	22
	3127	00	09	45		2913	00	01	50
	3123	00	00	26		2922	00	18	15
	3122	00	02	45		2924	00	00	53
	3415	00	04	39		2929	00	02	23
	3121	00	03	38		2928	00	08	06
	3120	00	00	10		2932	00	02	88
	3416	00	06	40		2927	00	01	13
	3417	00	02	61		2933	00	00	22
	4291	00	03	78		2926	00	01	47
	3418	00	09	72		2524	00	09	59
	3419	00	01	12		2523	00	07	35
	3435	00	01	43		2518	00	00	15
	3434	00	06	34		2520	00	09	89
	4288	00	00	95		2521	00	00	33
	3426	00	10	47		2519	00	01	54
	3038	00	19	86		2190	00	15	02
	3034	00	05	79		2189	00	03	24
	3035	00	02	62		2191	00	00	10
	2795	00	04	20		2173	00	00	10
	2794	00	00	10		2177	00	00	55
	2798	00	03	25		2174	00	00	18
	2797	00	01	95		2185	00	00	23
	2803	00	05	19		2184	00	00	48
	2807	00	00	10		2183	00	04	98
	2802	00	00	44		2179	00	12	22
	2804	00	07	50		2178	00	06	31
	2805	00	03	16		2181	00	00	81
	2806	00	00	10		2180	00	01	04
	2768	00	03	93		1563	00	00	10
	2766	00	01	54		1565	00	02	00
	2765	00	02	30		1566	00	02	47
	2767	00	03	34		1567	00	02	73

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tarkabeda	1570	00	00	10	Kadala	2139	00	02	36
	1569	00	05	94		2084	00	02	80
	1572	00	03	21		2085	00	00	10
	1573	00	04	63		2083	00	00	10
	1574	00	00	77		2067	00	13	74
	1555	00	04	36		2069	00	03	06
	1553	00	03	94		2070	00	01	24
	1461	00	00	65		2068	00	04	01
	1469	00	13	16		2021	00	01	21
	1462	00	08	05		2011	00	04	61
	1463	00	04	27		2019	00	04	66
	4384	00	03	72		2020	00	06	65
	1464	00	00	71		1992	00	03	86
	1532	00	04	79		2030	00	07	57
	1529	00	02	33		2029	00	00	89
	1528	00	04	32		2031	00	01	41
	1522	00	03	21		1991	00	00	32
	1519	00	02	75		2032	00	02	37
	1518	00	03	9		2035	00	03	93
	1516	00	00	10		2036	00	04	13
	1515	00	02	29		1973	00	05	26
	1514	00	09	42		1923	00	03	28
	1507	00	00	10		1972	00	07	06
	1499	00	00	10		1927	00	06	27
	1506	00	05	12		1928	00	00	45
	1500	00	00	51		1931	00	01	92
	1501	00	03	09		1971	00	00	64
	1505	00	05	48		1932	00	02	37
	4373	00	00	10		1935	00	03	04
	1504	00	06	34		1936	00	03	41
	1503	00	00	18		1937	00	10	33
	1486	00	06	40		1940	00	04	85
	1488	00	00	79		1942	00	03	65
	1487	00	10	69		1944	00	01	85
Kadala	2147	00	09	23		1943	00	01	50
	2179	00	10	31		1945	00	00	16
	2180	00	04	85		1946	00	00	10
	2178	00	09	22		1872	00	22	86
	2187	00	00	24		1873	00	04	65
	2188	00	01	52	Badamuna	917	00	00	63
	2173	00	00	23		1442	00	07	75
	2191	00	03	58		915	00	00	10
	2190	00	04	75		1441	00	01	42
	2192	00	00	41		1440	00	04	62
	2193	00	06	77		1439	00	05	76
	2194	00	00	51		1506	00	06	18
	2201	00	04	24		914	00	00	15
	2200	00	04	54		913	00	05	94
	2198	00	03	07		912	00	06	58
	2199	00	03	00		911	00	03	01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Badamunda	970	00	02	40	Badamunda	92	00	13	78
	966	00	00	39		39	00	03	92
	971	00	05	40		25	00	00	10
	972	00	06	35		26	00	04	48
	1493	00	03	76		38	00	00	88
	1271	00	00	10		27	00	07	28
	973	00	05	29		29	00	00	97
	981	00	01	01		18	00	02	18
	979	00	01	59		30	00	03	40
	978	00	01	49		31	00	03	70
	980	00	02	39		32	00	00	46
	977	00	01	86		9	00	06	24
	976	00	02	35		8	00	04	14
	467	00	04	12		7	00	00	61
	466	00	04	93		2	00	03	00
	464	00	04	29		6	00	00	10
	1501	00	01	55	Naraharipur	335	00	03	20
	463	00	04	95		336	00	05	58
	462	00	05	25		398	00	00	10
	461	00	09	06		333	00	01	87
	1298	00	06	78		394	00	03	59
	475	00	04	00		334	00	02	30
	459	00	11	10		394	00	03	59
	476	00	08	73		393	00	01	58
	477	00	02	96		392	00	00	87
	1365	00	00	85		391	00	00	97
	1364	00	03	18		313	00	07	56
	453	00	00	84		314	00	04	60
	452	00	00	10		312	00	01	49
	451	00	07	80		311	00	03	83
	491	00	00	45		310	00	07	86
	1554	00	02	14		309	00	01	40
	1380	00	00	10		308	00	02	58
	141	00	11	61		408	00	02	63
	142	00	12	88	Paikpurunakota	1553	00	02	09
	139	00	00	78		1554	00	00	10
	143	00	04	30		1568	00	05	17
	145	00	02	47		1559	00	01	02
	158	00	03	52		1567	00	04	81
	157	00	05	20		1560	00	02	06
	124	00	01	36		2069	00	02	12
	126	00	00	40		1562	00	03	88
	131	00	01	47		1561	00	05	65
	125	00	04	79		1500	00	04	23
	1388	00	00	20		1498	00	04	77
	122	00	26	90		1497	00	04	06
	97	00	01	41		1496	00	04	59
	96	00	04	72		1470	00	00	10
	95	00	08	72		1471	00	05	65
	91	00	08	51		1472	00	03	92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Paikpurunakota	1463	00	03	85	Paikpurunakota	1251	00	08	82
	1473	00	03	14		2125	00	00	10
	1474	00	01	05		1262	00	01	52
	1461	00	07	40		2110	00	02	12
	1409	00	02	61		253	00	00	10
	1408	00	01	11		2108	00	02	52
	1407	00	00	16		2109	00	01	40
	1410	00	02	12		259	00	11	25
	1411	00	00	10		298	00	00	10
	1459	00	05	97		260	00	01	43
	1458	00	01	08		297	00	04	28
	1457	00	07	98		261	00	02	91
	1432	00	00	10		262	00	01	64
	1424	00	00	10		265	00	06	12
	1422	00	03	16		267	00	00	10
	1423	00	00	28		268	00	00	17
	1421	00	11	54		208	00	01	13
	1395	00	02	10		269	00	07	33
	1396	00	06	58		270	00	01	87
	2095	00	00	16		271	00	15	79
	1393	00	01	45		272	00	01	20
	1385	00	00	21		273	00	02	40
	1384	00	01	13		156	00	22	62
	1883	00	03	85		157	00	00	10
	1381	00	00	10		2115	00	01	53
	1382	00	01	42		155	00	00	95
	1380	00	00	10		153	00	09	47
	1378	00	03	68		2206	00	01	41
	1377	00	00	23		91	00	16	12
	1375	00	00	65		65	00	03	30
	1376	00	05	33		96	00	04	50
	1122	00	00	10		92	00	02	16
	1128	00	03	17		98	00	03	95
	1129	00	06	04		57	00	01	60
	1130	00	05	38		89	00	00	10
	1131	00	03	80		58	00	04	37
	1243	00	02	42		59	00	03	85
	1244	00	00	54		61	00	07	21
	1241	00	00	10		64	00	05	19
	1242	00	04	07		63	00	01	56
	2056	00	00	22		68	00	02	17
	1245	00	02	42		67	00	02	52
	2055	00	03	55		69	00	02	95
	1234	00	08	54		70	00	03	46
	1233	00	00	78		840	00	14	28
	1406	00	03	40	Brahmanpurunakot	1516	00	10	73
	1247	00	00	10		313	00	00	10
	1249	00	09	30		314	00	03	49
	1248	00	01	52		1693	00	04	22
	1252	00	01	59		315	00	12	60

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brahmanpurunakot	317	00	02	65	Nandeilo	1014	00	01	28
	318	00	05	45		251	00	00	32
	316	00	21	18		217	00	01	43
	329	00	10	98		218	00	07	85
	330	00	06	54		220	00	09	18
	350	00	06	90		221	00	00	89
	328	00	00	10		222	00	07	23
	332	00	00	10		223	00	08	57
	327	00	00	10		210	00	05	85
	1646	00	04	15		224	00	00	10
	1647	00	01	63		209	00	06	12
	349	00	08	88		208	00	06	04
	334	00	30	50		207	00	00	41
	335	00	00	10		202	00	00	29
	176	00	06	57		204	00	01	57
	175	00	02	35		205	00	02	82
	177	00	08	94		206	00	01	22
	174	00	04	75		203	00	01	82
	172	00	12	66		170	00	00	11
	171	00	13	40		171	00	01	18
	1618	00	03	57		172	00	04	34
	167	00	01	47		178	00	06	70
	166	00	09	30		177	00	02	46
	119	00	18	53		150	00	05	89
	121	00	00	10		149	00	04	93
	122	00	02	08		148	00	02	04
	1825	00	13	85		147	00	03	18
	118	00	08	76		145	00	00	10
	129	00	01	80		146	00	03	82
	117	00	00	65		153	00	05	90
	114	00	19	65		979	00	01	59
	113	00	14	41		111	00	08	83
	1653	00	06	82		84	00	01	19
	1654	00	07	16		85	00	04	81
	50	00	18	47		86	00	04	64
	51	00	05	72		88	00	05	84
	52	00	05	08		87	00	00	73
	44	00	08	62		89	00	06	26
	37	00	07	51		90	00	00	15
	38	00	04	89		75	00	03	14
	35	00	04	08		74	00	05	63
	39	00	00	20		980	00	00	15
	40	00	08	00	Sanjapada	3311	00	01	45
	16	00	00	97		3377	00	00	70
						3310	00	00	10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanjapada	3378	00	00	87	Panaghudughuda	82	00	00	35
	3312	00	03	04		881	00	00	10
	3376	00	02	39		136	00	01	37
	3375	00	02	02		135	00	02	69
	3316	00	03	50		137	00	00	65
	3317	00	01	00		880	00	01	25
	3421	00	05	26		138	00	00	26
	3318	00	03	73		81	00	02	43
	3322	00	06	47		80	00	02	20
	3323	00	00	10		139	00	01	15
	3315	00	03	13		140	00	02	07
	3352	00	00	10		141	00	07	79
	3324	00	04	38		79	00	00	97
	3334	00	06	49		143	00	00	95
	3335	00	08	78		142	00	01	46
	3332	00	01	50		145	00	04	00
	3330	00	08	66		146	00	00	38
	3329	00	10	98		147	00	07	68
	3340	00	04	29		181	00	00	10
Panaghudughuda	800	00	04	19		182	00	05	53
	293	00	07	84		183	00	03	45
	292	00	11	23		184	00	00	15
	36	00	08	84		185	00	03	00
	111	00	00	49		186	00	03	54
	110	00	00	48		193	00	02	03
	105	00	01	26		194	00	02	76
	106	00	07	40		360	00	02	86
	107	00	00	80		359	00	05	38
	104	00	00	39		366	00	03	42
	103	00	00	21		357	00	02	89
	102	00	02	28		356	00	00	42
	122	00	06	34		801	00	00	34
	126	00	01	80		367	00	03	06
	127	00	02	66		369	00	00	10
	128	00	01	99	Amana	2385	00	10	02
	129	00	06	15		2217	00	02	17
	130	00	01	43		2210	00	26	60
	131	00	00	10		2192	00	09	39
	251	00	02	51		2190	00	26	27
	252	00	00	60		2182	00	26	88
	253	00	00	45		2179	00	01	88
	250	00	03	75		627	00	10	88
	249	00	00	10		626	00	57	09
	248	00	02	84					
	134	00	06	43					

[No. R-25011/1/2010-OR-I]

B. K. DATTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2010

का. आ. 674.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के नियम 2 (क) के अन्तर्गत, मैमर्स रिलायंस गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (आर.जी.टी. आई.एल.) के द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने हेतु सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कार्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की, भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 2005 को प्रकाशित, अधिसूचना का0आ0 259 दिनांक 18 जनवरी, 2005 द्वारा प्राधिकृत, मैं, डी.एम. धोत्रे, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (1) के नीचे दी गई व्याख्या (1) के अन्तर्गत अधिकारों के अनुपालन में, मैमर्स आर.जी.टी.आई.एल., जिसमें यथास्थित, उस क्षेत्र में भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार निहित किया गया है और उस क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन का स्वामित्व निहित है, के परामर्श से, संलग्न अनुसूची के स्तंभ 4 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लातूर, उस्मानाबाद और सोलापूर जिले में यथा उल्लेखित प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन विछाए जाने के प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीखों की घोषणा करता हूँ।

अनुसूची

तहसिल: निलंगा		जिला: लातूर		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
क्र. स.	ग्राम का नाम	धारा 6(1) की का. आ. संख्या एवं दिनांक		प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3		4
1	मयलगा (वुजुर्ग)	1301	दिनांक 08/04/2005	05/04/2008

तहसिल: उस्मानाबाद		जिला: उस्मानाबाद		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	आंबेहोळ	1301	दिनांक 08/04/2005	31/12/2008
		2695	दिनांक 20/09/2007	
		2904(अ)	दिनांक 06/12/2008	
2	कौडगाव	1301	दिनांक 08/04/2005	30/04/2009
		2695	दिनांक 20/09/2007	
		2904(अ)	दिनांक 06/12/2008	
		871	दिनांक 06/04/2009	

तहसिल: परांडा		जिला: उस्मानाबाद		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	राजुर्गचीवार्डी	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	29/02/2008
		3167	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
2	डोंडा	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	30/11/2009
		64	दिनांक 07/01/2008	
		3107	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
		3350	दिनांक 16/12/2008	
		2843(अ)	दिनांक 04/11/2009	
3	आलेश्वर	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	30/11/2009
		3167	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
		3350	दिनांक 16/12/2008	
		2843(अ)	दिनांक 04/11/2009	

1	2	3		4
	तहसिल: करमाळा	जिला: सोलापूर		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	खांवेवाडी	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	31/12/2008
		3167	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
		3350	दिनांक 16/12/2008	
2	धायखिंडी	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	31/12/2009
		3167	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
		3350	दिनांक 16/12/2008	
		3240(अ)	दिनांक 15/12/2009	
3	पोथरे	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	31/12/2008
		64	दिनांक 07/01/2008	
		3167	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
		3350	दिनांक 16/12/2008	
4	वडगाव (खुर्द)	1182	दिनांक 29/03/2005	31/12/2009
		3167	दिनांक 22/10/2007	
		3350	दिनांक 16/12/2008	
		2843(अ)	दिनांक 04/11/2009	
		3240(अ)	दिनांक 15/12/2009	

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन)
अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 17 के अंतर्गत संरचित पेट्रोलियम और खनिज
पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम
4 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशनार्थ-

[फा सं. एल.-14014/12/2010--जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2010

S. O. 674.—In pursuance of powers conferred by Explanation 1 in sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, I, D.S. Dhotre, authorised by Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas vide Notification S.O. 259 dated 18th January, 2005 (published in the Gazette of India on 22nd January, 2005) under Section 2(a) of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) to perform the functions of Competent Authority for laying natural gas pipelines by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTIL) in the State of Maharashtra, in consultation with M/s RGTIL, to whom the Right of User in land in that area has been vested and in whom the ownership of pipeline in that area vests, hereby declare the dates, mentioned in Column 4 of the Schedule annexed herewith, as the dates of termination of RoU operation in Districts Latur, Osmanabad and Solapur in the State of Maharashtra.

Schedule

Tahsil: Ausa		District: Latur		State: Maharashtra
Sr. No.	Village	S.O. No. & Date of Notification Under sub-section (1) of Section 6		Date of Termination of Operation
1	2	3		4
1	Masalga(Bujurg)	1301	Date 08/04/2005	05/04/2008

Tahsil: Osmanabad		District: Osmanabad		State: Maharashtra
1	Ambehol	1301	Date 08/04/2005	31/12/2008
		2695	Date 20/09/2007	
		2904(E)	Date 06/12/2008	
2	Kaudgaon	1301	Date 08/04/2005	30/04/2009
		2695	Date 20/09/2007	
		2904(E)	Date 06/12/2008	
		871	Date 06/04/2009	

Tahsil: Paranda		District: Osmanabad		State: Maharashtra
1	Rajurichiwadi	1182	Date 29/03/2005	29/02/2008
		3167	Date 22/10/2007	
2	Donja	1182	Date 29/03/2005	30/11/2009
		64	Date 07/01/2008	
		3167	Date 22/10/2007	
		3350	Date 16/12/2008	
		2843(E)	Date 04/11/2009	
3	Aleshwar	1182	Date 29/03/2005	30/11/2009
		3167	Date 22/10/2007	
		3350	Date 16/12/2008	
		2843(E)	Date 04/11/2009	

Tahsil: Karmala		District: Solapur		State: Maharashtra
1	Khambewadi	1182	Date 29/03/2005	31/12/2008
		3167	Date 22/10/2007	
		3350	Date 16/12/2008	
2	Dhaykhindi	1182	Date 29/03/2005	31/12/2009
		3167	Date 22/10/2007	
		3350	Date 16/12/2008	
		3240(E)	Date 15/12/2009	
3	Pothare	1182	Date 29/03/2005	31/12/2008
		64	Date 07/01/2008	
		3167	Date 22/10/2007	
		3350	Date 16/12/2008	

1	2	3	4
4	Wadgaon(Khurd)	1182 Date 29/03/2005	31/12/2009
		3167 Date 22/10/2007	
		3350 Date 16/12/2008	
		2843(E) Date 04/11/2009	
		3240(E) Date 15/12/2009	

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Rules 1963, framed under Section 17 of P& MP (ARUL)
Act, 1962 in official Gazette of India.

[F. No. L-14014/12/2010-GP]
SNEH P. MADAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2010

का. आ. 675.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के नियम 2 (क) के अन्तर्गत, मैसर्स रिलायंस गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (आर.जी.टी.आई. एल.) के द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने हेतु सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कार्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की, भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 2005 को प्रकाशित, अधिसूचना का0आ0 259 दिनांक 18 जनवरी, 2005 द्वारा पदस्थापित, में, एस.डी. भिसे, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (1) के नीचे दी गई व्याख्या (1) के अन्तर्गत अधिकारों के अनुपालन में, मैसर्स आर.जी.टी.आई.एल., जिसमें यथास्थित, उस क्षेत्र में भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार निहित किया गया है और उस क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन का स्वामित्व निहित है, के परामर्श से, संलग्न अनुसूची के स्तंभ 4 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के ठाणे जिले में यथा उल्लेखित प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने के प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीखों की घोषणा करता हूँ।

अनुसूची

तहसिल: कल्याण		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
क्र. स.	ग्राम का नाम	धारा 6(1) की का. आ. संख्या एवं दिनांक		प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3		4
1	दहागांव	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
2	घोटमई	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
3	महमकल	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
4	उत्तणे	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
5	गुरावली	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
		747(अ)	दिनांक 08-05-2007	
		254	दिनांक 02-04-2008	
6	निंबोली	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
7	गये	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
8	ओझर्ली	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-05-2008

1	2	3		4
तहसिल: तलासरी		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	वडवली	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
2	ठाकरपाडा	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
3	इभारपाडा	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
4	मुतारपाडा	1180	दिनांक 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
तहसिल: अंबरनाथ		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	शिल	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
2	इंदगांव	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
		341(अ)	दिनांक 09-03-2007	
		253	दिनांक 04-02-2008	
3	कान्होर	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
		253	दिनांक 04-02-2008	
4	वदलापुर	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
5	सोनिवली	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
6	वेरजाड	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
7	अंबेशिव बुदुक	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
		253	दिनांक 04-02-2008	
तहसिल: भिवंडी		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	पडघे	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
2	अर्जुनली	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-05-2008
3	कुरुंद	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-10-2008
		2486 (अ)	दिनांक 14-10-2008	
4	दामाड	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-05-2008
5	गोंदावली	2416	दिनांक 04-07-2005	31-05-2008
तहसिल: वाडा		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	गेट	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	31-05-2008
2	विजयगड	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	31-05-2008
		1537	दिनांक 21-05-2007	
3	विलोशी	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	31-10-2008
		2486 (अ)	दिनांक 14-10-2008	
4	अम्बिस्त गु	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	31-05-2008
5	भोपिवली	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	20-05-2008
6	बाम्हाणगांव	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	20-05-2008
तहसिल: विक्रमगड		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	कुर्जे	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	20-05-2008
2	भोपोली	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	20-05-2008
3	तलवली	1792	दिनांक 09-05-2005	20-05-2008

तहसिल: डहाणू		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	तवे	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
2	कोल्हान	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
3	घोल	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
4	भराड	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
5	चारोटी	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
6	निव्हालवेढे	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
7	अवथानी	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
8	दहिगांव	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
9	देऊर	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
10	मामवंद	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
11	बाम्हाणवाडी	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
12	दापचर्गी	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
तहसिल: पालघर		जिला: ठाणे		राज्य: महाराष्ट्र
1	ब्रह्माणपुर	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008
2	मोमटे	1181	दिनांक 29-03-2005	28-02-2008

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन)
अधिनियम, 1962 का धारा 17 के अंतर्गत संशोधित पेट्रोलियम और खनिज
पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम
4 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशनार्थ

[फा सं. एल.-14014/10/2010-जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2010

S. O. 675.—In pursuance of powers conferred by Explanation 1 in sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, I, S. D. Bhise, appointed by Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas vide Notification S.O. 259 dated 18th January, 2005 (published in the Gazette of India on 22nd January, 2005) under Section 2(a) of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) to perform the functions of Competent Authority for laying natural gas pipelines by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTEL) in the State of Maharashtra, in consultation with M/s RGTEL, to whom the Right of User in land in that area has been vested and in whom the ownership of pipeline in that area vests, hereby declare the dates, mentioned in Column 4 of the Schedule annexed herewith, as the dates of termination of RoU operation in District Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Schedule

Tahsil: Kalyan		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
Sr. No	Village	S.O. No. & Date of Notification Under sub-section (1) of Section 6		Date of Termination of Operation
1	2	3		4

1	Dahagaon	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
2	Ghotsai	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
3	Mhaskal	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
4	Utane	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
5	Guravali	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
		747(E)	Date 08-05-2007	31-03-2008
		254	Date 02-04-2008	
6	Nimboli	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
7	Raye	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-03-2008
8	Ozari	1180	Date 29-03-2005	31-05-2008

Tahsil: Talasari		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1	Vadavali	1180	Date 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
2	Thakarpada	1180	Date 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
3	lbharapada	1180	Date 29-03-2005	30-04-2008
4	Sutarpada	1180	Date 29-03-2005	30-04-2008

Tahsil: Ambarnath		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1	Shil	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
2	Indgaon	2416	Date 04-07-2005	
		341(E)	Date 09-03-2007	31-03-2008
		253	Date 04-02-2008	
3	Kanhore	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
		253	Date 04-02-2008	
4	Badlapur	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
5	Sonivali	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
6	Yeranjad	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
7	Ambeshiv Budruk	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
		253	Date 04-02-2008	

Tahsil: Bhiwandi		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1	Padghe	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-03-2008
2	Arjauanli	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-05-2008
3	Kurund	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-10-2008
		2486(E)	Date 14-10-2008	
4	Dabhade	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-05-2008
5	Gondravali	2416	Date 04-07-2005	31-05-2008

1	2	3		4
Tahsil: Wada		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1 Mel	1792	Date	09-05-2005	31-05-2008
2 Vijaygad	1792	Date	09-05-2005	31-05-2008
	1537	Date	21-05-2007	
3 Biloshi	1792	Date	09-05-2005	31-10-2008
	2486 (E)	Date	14-10-2008	
4 Ambiste Ku	1792	Date	09-05-2005	31-05-2008
5 Bhopivali	1792	Date	09-05-2005	20-05-2008
6 Brahmangaon	1792	Date	09-05-2005	20-05-2008
Tahsil: Vikramgad		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1 Kuraje	1792	Date	09-05-2005	20-05-2008
2 Bhopoli	1792	Date	09-05-2005	20-05-2008
3 Talavali	1792	Date	09-05-2005	20-05-2008
Tahsil: Dahanu		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1 Tave	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
2 Kolhan	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
3 Ghol	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
4 Bharad	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
5 Charoti	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
6 Vivalvedhe	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
7 Avdhani	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
8 Dhigaon	1181	Date	29-03-2005	31-03-2008
9 Devur	1181	Date	29-03-2005	31-03-2008
10 Sasvanda	1181	Date	29-03-2005	31-03-2008
11 Bramhanwadi	1181	Date	29-03-2005	31-03-2008
12 Dabchari	1181	Date	29-03-2005	30-04-2008
Tahsil: Palghar		District: Thane		State: Maharashtra
1 Brahanpur	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008
2 Somate	1181	Date	29-03-2005	28-02-2008

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 Rules 1963, framed under Section 17 of P & M P (ARUL)
 Act, 1962 in official Gazette of India.

[F. No. L-14014/10/2010-GP]
 SNEH P. MADAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2010

का. आ. 676.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के नियम 2 (क) के अन्तर्गत, मैसर्स गिलायस गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड (आर.जी.टी.आई.एल.) के द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने हेतु यक्षम प्राधिकारों के कार्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की, भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 2007 को प्रकाशित, अधिसूचना का.आ. 653(अ) दिनांक 25 अप्रैल, 2007 द्वारा पदस्थापित, मै, एम.ए.गम्फार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन(भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (1) के नीचे दी गई व्याख्या (1) के अन्तर्गत अधिकारों के अनुपालन में, मैसर्स आर.जी.टी.आई.एल., जिसमें यथास्थित, उस क्षेत्र में भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार निहित किया गया है और उस क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन का स्वामित्व निहित है, के परामर्श में, संलग्न अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 4 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के कृष्णा जिला में यथा उल्लेखित प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने के प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तिथियों की घोषणा करता हूँ।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहमिल/ तालुक : जी.कोंडूरु		जिला : कृष्णा		राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
क. स.	ग्राम का नाम	धारा 6(1) की का. आ. संख्या एवं दिनांक		प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3		4
1	चेवुटूरु	1330(अ)	दिनांक 22-05-2009	15-01-2010
		1619(अ)	दिनांक 01-07-2009	
		2845(अ)	दिनांक 03-11-2009	
2	आनुकूरु	1330(अ)	दिनांक 22-05-2009	10-01-2010
		1619(अ)	दिनांक 01-07-2009	
		2845(अ)	दिनांक 03-11-2009	
3	जी।कोंडूरु	1330(अ)	दिनांक 22-05-2009	15-12-2009
		1619(अ)	दिनांक 01-07-2009	
		2845(अ)	दिनांक 03-11-2009	
4	पिनापाका	1330(अ)	दिनांक 22-05-2009	10-12-2009
		1619(अ)	दिनांक 01-07-2009	
		2845(अ)	दिनांक 03-11-2009	
5	कवलूरु	1330(अ)	दिनांक 22-05-2009	20-11-2009
		1619(अ)	दिनांक 01-07-2009	
		2845(अ)	दिनांक 03-11-2009	

मंडल/ तेहमिल/ तालुक : इब्रहीमपटनम		जिला : कृष्णा		राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1	कोंडपल्ली	1330(अ)	दिनांक 22-05-2009	08-01-2010
		1619(अ)	दिनांक 01-07-2009	
		2845(अ)	दिनांक 03-11-2009	

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत संगठित पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशनार्थ.

[फा सं. एल.-14014/11/2010-जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2010

S. O. 676.— In pursuance of powers conferred by Explanation 1 in sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, I, M.A.Gaffar, appointed by Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas vide Notification S.O.653(E) dated 25th April, 2007 (published in the Gazette of India on 26th April, 2007) under Section 2(a) of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962) to perform the functions of Competent Authority for laying natural gas pipelines by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGTIL) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, in consultation with M/s RGTIL, to whom the Right of User in the land in that area has been vested and in whom the ownership of the pipeline in that area vests, hereby declare the dates, mentioned in Column 4 of the Schedule annexed herewith, as the dates of termination of RoU operation in District Krishna in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:G.Konduru		District:Krishna		State:Andhra Pradesh	
Sl. No.	Village	S.O. No. and Date of Notification under sub-section (1) of Section 6		Date of Termination of Operation	
1	2	3		4	
1	Chevuturu	1330(E)	Date 22-05-2009	15-01-2010	
		1619(E)	Date 01-07-2009		
		2845(E)	Date 03-11-2009		
2	Atukuru	1330(E)	Date 22-05-2009	10-01-2010	
		1619(E)	Date 01-07-2009		
		2845(E)	Date 03-11-2009		
3	G.Konduru	1330(E)	Date 22-05-2009	15-12-2009	
		1619(E)	Date 01-07-2009		
		2845(E)	Date 03-11-2009		
4	Pinapaka	1330(E)	Date 22-05-2009	10-12-2009	
		1619(E)	Date 01-07-2009		
		2845(E)	Date 03-11-2009		
5	Kavaluru	1330(E)	Date 22-05-2009	20-11-2009	
		1619(E)	Date 01-07-2009		
		2845(E)	Date 03-11-2009		

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Ibrahimpattanam		District:Krishna		State:Andhra Pradesh	
1	Kondanalli	1330(E)	Date 22-05-2009	08-01-2010	
		1619(E)	Date 01-07-2009		
		2845(E)	Date 03-11-2009		

To be published under Rule 4 of the P&MP (ARUL) Rules, 1963, framed under Section 17 of P&MP (ARUL) Act, 1962 in official Gazette of India.

[F. No. L-14014/11/2010-GP]
SNEH P. ADAN, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 677.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स स्पाइस जेट लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं.-1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 68/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-2-10 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/26/2006-आईआर(सीएम-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 2010

S.O. 677.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 68/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No.1, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Spice Jet Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 2-2-10.

[No. L-11012/26/2006-IR (CM-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
No. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 68/2006

Shri Jai Pal S/o Shri Prabhu Dayal,
Through Shri P.L. Srivastava,
CB-280, Ring Road, Naraina,
New Delhi-28

....Workman

Versus

the General Manager,
M/s. Spice Jet Ltd.,
Pl. No. 319, Phase- IV, Udyog Vihar,
Gurgaon, Haryana

....Management

AWARD

A claim has been made by Jai Pal, pleading that he joined services in 1994 as Technician Man at last salary of Rs. 7000 PM. He was initially appointed at Modi Luft Ltd. (M.G. Express Ltd.) at 98 Hemkunt Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi. Later on he was transferred to M/s. Royal Airways without any written notice. The management has

changed its name with Spice Jet Limited which is still working. The management has not given his wages w.e.f. 1-11-2001 to 1-1-2002, when his services were terminated without any notice, in this way the management violated the provisions of section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act). The workman sent a demand notice dated 26-6-05 claiming reinstatement with back wages and continuity of service, to which the management gave no reply or reinstated him. However, the management appointed new persons and 50 labours of the contractor were also appointed. The workman filed his claim before the Conciliation Officer which ended in failure. On failure of conciliation proceedings the appropriate Government referred the following industrial dispute vide Order No. L-11012/26/2006-IR (CM-1) dated 28-8-2006, with the following terms :

“Whether the action of the management of Modi Luft/Royal Airways/Spice Jet Ltd. in terminating the services of Shri Jaipal, S/o Shri Prabhu Dayal w.e.f. 1-1-02 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from which date?”

2. Management filed written statement pleading that statement of claim is liable to be dismissed since the workman had never been appointed by the management of Spice Jet Ltd.

3. Workmen examined himself in support of his case. During the course of his cross examination he admits that no appointment letter was issued to him by M/s. Modi Luft. He joined Modi Luft in December, 94. He knows that Modi Luft has been closed in 1996. He stated that his wages were paid in cash by officers of Modi Luft. He admitted that he never worked with Spice Jet Limited. He wrote letters to the management in the year 2005 assailing his termination.

4. Management Examined Shri Sanjay Sharma to prove its case. He proved permit Ex. MW 1/2. issued by the Director General Civil Aviation. He proved copy of the resolution Ex. MW 1/3. He proved press release published in Economic Times in respect of change of name of the management as Ex. MW1/4. Permit of the company was renewed vide Ex. MW1/5. He proved document in respect of change of name of the company, issued by Registrar of Companies, Delhi as Ex. MW1/6. During the course of cross examination he admitted that earlier name of the company was Modi Luft. He projected that since the workman is not employee of the management hence question of his reinstatement in service does not arise. He submitted that as per record no letters were written to the workman when he left the job in November, 96. He denied that services of the workman were terminated on 1-1-2002. He projected that Royal Airways was purchased by Spice Jet Limited in February, 2005. He denied that Modi Luft as well as Royal Airways were never taken over and their names were changed from time to time.

5. I have heard Shri Anil Rajput, authorized representative for the workman and Shri Kapil Sankhla, authorized representative of the management. The management filed written submissions too. Shri Rajput had replied those submissions orally. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

6. Workman admits that Modi Luft was closed in the year 1996. He further admits that no appointment letter was issued to him by M/s Modi Luft. He projects that he never worked with M/s Spice Jet Limited. According to him he was working with Modi Luft till 1st of January, 2002, when his services were terminated. When facts projected by the claimant were appreciated, it emerge over the record that there is no substance in it. When Modi Luft was closed in 1996, it does not lie in the mouth of the claimant that he served with M/s Modi Luft till 1st of January, 2002. Therefore, it is obvious that facts projected by the claimant are unfounded.

8. Out of facts projected by Shri Sanjay Sharma it came to light that Airline business of M/s Modi Luft came to an end on 19-11-96. Airline business was not done by the management till 23-5-05, the date when airline operations commenced again. Company was inoperative between 1996 to May, 05. Airline operations were relaunched by the company with the name of Spice Jet on 23-10-05, after issue of new permit by the Director General Civil Aviation on 17-5-05. Spice Jet Limited came into existence w.e.f. 23-10-05, consequent to the change in the name of the management. Under these circumstances, there is no substance in the claim put forward by the workman that he worked with the management till 1st of January, 2002. It is evident that his service came to an end on 19-11-96 and thereafter he fabricated a story to the effect that he worked with the management till 1-1-02.

9. When permit to operate scheduled air transport service was not renewed by the director General Civil Aviation on 19-11-96, it cannot be said that the services of the workman were dispensed with on 1st of January, 2002. The management had proved its permit dated 20-11-94, its renewal dated 17-5-05, copy of resolution dated 28-2-2001, copy of press release appeared in Economic Times issue dated 3-1-01, copy of permit to change scheduled air transport service (passenger) dated 9-5-06, copy of fresh certificate of incorporation, consequent upon the change of the name. All these documents lend support to the facts projected by the management.

10. When air transport operations of M/s. Modi Luft came to an end on 19-11-96 and airlines operations were relaunched on 23-05-05, under these circumstances the reference made by the appropriate Government is found to be mechanical without application of mind. Justification lies in the action of the management, when services of the claimant were dispensed with on 19-11-96, on account of non renewal of permit to operate scheduled air transport

services. Under these circumstances, the workman is not entitled to any relief. His claim is dismissed. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

DR. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 14-1-2010

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 678.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33 आफ 1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-02-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/297/94-आईआर (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 678.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 33 of 1995) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum- Labour Court Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-02-2010.

[No. L-12012/297/94-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, IJS, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 33 of 1995

BETWEEN

Shiv Kumar son of late Ram Charan,
House No. 281,
Sagar Gate, Jhansi.

And

Branch Manager,
Bank of Baroda, Main Branch,
Jogan Bagh
Jhansi.

AWARD

1. Central Government MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/297/94-IR (B-II) dated 28-02-95.

has referred the following dispute to this tribunal for adjudication -

Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda, Jhansi in terminating the services of Sri Shiv Kumar, peon w.e.f. 29-7-94 is legal and justified? If not to what relief is the said workman entitled?

2. In this case the award was submitted by my learned predecessor on 05-12-97, wherein it was held that the concerned workman is not entitled for reinstatement and the award was decided against the claimant.

3. Thereafter the workman filed a Civil Misc. Writ Petition No. 13451 of 1998, wherein vide order dated 02-4-09, the Hon'ble High Court held -In view of the aforesaid the award of the industrial tribunal cannot be sustained and is quashed. The writ petition is allowed and the matter is remitted again to the industrial tribunal to decide the matter afresh.

4. Brief facts of the case are applicant /claimant Shiv Kumar has filed his statement of claim praying that the termination of his services be held as illegal and improper and he is entitled to be reinstated with continuity of service and full back wages and all consequential benefits.

5. It is alleged by the claimant that he was in continuous employment in the opposite party bank since 12-08-92. That after holding proper interview and having working experience in Life Insurance Corporation of India, he was appointed as peon in the opposite party bank. It is stated that he was not given any letter of appointment and as such his name was never entered into the attendance register. In the aforesaid circumstances, the claimant was not paid the same and similar wages like other peon of the bank. It is stated that the payment of wages made and the rate of the wages was not fixed and was always on the sweet will of the branch manager. He was always paid his wages through blank debit voucher. Whenever he protested the aforesaid matter he was always assured by the branch manager that his regular appointment letter will be issued from the head office of the bank. He is an efficient and hard worker and has got an unblemished record of service.

6. When the claimant hardly pressed his legitimate demands for issuance of appointment letter equal wages and allowances etc. like other peon of the bank, then the branch manager orally terminated his services with effect from 29-7-94 without assigning any reason. Before terminating his services he was neither issued any charge sheet nor given any opportunity of defence. While terminating his services he was not given any notice or wages in lieu thereof. While terminating his services he was neither offered nor paid any retrenchment compensation. Since the termination of his services he has been facing unemployment as he was not given any service

certificate. While terminating his services with effect from 29-07-96, the opposite party has violated the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is stated that the action of the opposite party is illegal, improper, malafide and vindictive beside a glaring instance of unfair labour practice.

6. Therefore, he prayed that he is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

7. The opposite party has filed written statement. It is contended by them that the claimant Shiv Kumar was not appointed by Bank of Baroda, Jhansi on the post of sub staff (peon) for full time. Opposite party has not issued any appointment letter therefore, question of termination does not arise. He has not worked continuously in the bank. He has not completed 240 days in the bank. They never terminated the services with effect from 29-07-94 as mentioned in the present reference; hence the present reference is without jurisdiction according to law and not maintainable. Further they stated that Sri Shiv Kumar lastly worked up to 28-07-94 and thereafter he himself voluntarily left casual work of his own accord with effect from 29-07-94. Shri Shiv Kumar was never governed by the rules and regulations of the bank. Only permanent employees are governed by rules and regulations. Appointment in bank in sub staff cadre against clear vacancies is filled only through employment exchange. Shri Shiv Kumar had worked on day to day basis for short intervals. He was employed only when there was availability of casual work. Claimant has not filed any documentary proof that he had worked on the post of sub staff /peon. However, it is not disputed that the claimant was paid sundry charges through payment vouchers whenever he actually worked. Appointment for the post of peon is made through employment after interview on the basis of eligibility suitability etc. He was not subjected to any such exercises.

8. He was never interested in his casual nature of duties, he was irregular and insincere in performing his casual job in the bank. It is stated that different breaks in his casual job was due to the reason that he himself did not turn for casual work on such days and no action was taken on his name. It is stated that he left casual work voluntarily of his own accord for better engagement and remuneration elsewhere. It is stated that Shiv Kumar is not covered under the definition of workman. Provision of Section 2-A of the Act are not applicable. It is further stated that he was engaged as a casual labour for only occasional, intermittent and fluctuating work for fetching and storing water for the use of the bank staff. There was no regular vacancy in the bank. It is stated that in the present case Section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act does not arise at all and the present reference is bad and there is no contravention of Section 25F of the Act. It is stated that the bank has not indulged in any unfair labour practice. It is again stressed that the claimant has never worked continuously and he has not

completed 240 days preceding 29-07-94 in the bank. Therefore, the provisions of Section 25-B, 25F, 25G, 25H and 25N of the Act are not applicable. However it is stated that for the sake of arguments if it is taken to be a case of refusal of employment even then in that case the present case do not cover under Section 2-A, 2-K nor Section 2-S. It is stated that the claimant has a duty to mitigate his loss and it cannot be that during the aforesaid period he remained idle throughout. It is also stated that this tribunal does not have jurisdiction to decide the case and a wrong reference has been sent.

9. The, opposite party prayed that the case of the claimant is not tenable and is liable to be rejected and he is not entitled for any relief.

10. Claimant has filed rejoinder vide paper No. 15/1-15/11.

11. It is stated that he was engaged and assigned the job of peon which is of permanent nature and last throughout the year. It is also stated that the work was taken from the claimant for all the days but he was not paid the wages for all the days with the sole intent to show intermittent employment and as such artificial breaks have been shown. It is stated that the services of the claimant were terminated by oral order. It is stated that as alleged by opposite party no charge sheet was ever served by the opposite party for his irregular and insincere performance of duties. It is stated that on the date of interview three persons were interviewed and only the claimant was selected and was offered employment. It is stated that the demand for equal wages raised by the claimant is one of the root cause of the present dispute. It is stated that the other pleadings of the opposite party are incorrect, misleading and repeated at a number of times and reiterated the own versions.

12. Claimant has filed documentary evidence vide list 17/1, but these two papers are photocopies. Applicant has also filed photocopies of the payment voucher running from 20-05-93 to 23-07-94 which are 16 in number, these are exhibits W-32-W-47.

13. Opposite party has filed documents vide list 20/1. They have filed 14 payment voucher running from dated 9-10-93 to 16-7-91, 21-7-94, 25-7-94 and 28-7-94 which are Ext M-1 to M-14. They have also filed vouchers vide list paper 24/1, which are Ext. M-16 and M-17.

14. Both the parties have adduced oral evidence also.

15. Claimant has adduced himself as Shiv Kumar W.W. 1 and opposite party has adduced M.W. 1 Sri Mahendra Kumar. Both the witnesses have been produced.

16. I have examined the oral as well as documentary evidence heard the arguments at length and also perused the rulings of the Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Apex Court.

17. Claimant Sri Shiv Kumar w.w. 1 stated on oath that he worked with the opposite party bank at Jhansi as peon with effect from 12-08-92 to 28-7-94 continuous. He stated that before appointment he was interviewed. At the time of termination of service he was neither served with any notice nor paid any compensation. He has proved the documents running Ext. W-1 to Ext. W49.

17. Opposite party has produced M.W.1 Sri Mahendra Kumar who is senior manager Bank of Baroda. he stated on oath that the workman was engaged at Jhansi branch of the bank for and to serve the water, but the workman did not work continuously at the branch.

18. Opposite party has raised a number of factual and legal objection.

19. First of all they contended that the claimant is not a workman as defined under Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Plain reading of Section 2(s) of the Act provides - "Workman means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled technical, operational clerical, or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be expressed or implied and for the purpose of any proceedings under this act in relation to any industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenchment in connection with or as consequence of that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has lead to that dispute but does not include any such person".

20. Claimant has been engaged or employed by the opposite party bank on daily rated basis though they have not issued any appointment letter. It has been specifically stated by the claimant that they have not issued appointment letter. He stated and pleaded that whenever he protested he was always assured by the branch manager that his regular appointment letter will be issued from the head office of the bank. Banking is an industry, as has been defined in a number of cases by the Hon'ble Apex Court. Opposite party himself admitted that the claimant was employed for manual work that is to serve and fetch water. Therefore, the opposite party has not been able to show that the claimant does not fall in the definition. From the pleadings and evidence it is clearly ascertained that the claimant falls under the definition of workman as defined under Section 2 (s) of the Act.

21. Opposite party has admitted in his pleadings and evidence that the claimant was employed/engaged not as a full time. Whatever is stated in para 4 in the written statement is being reproduced - "That Sri Shiv Kumar was not appointed by Bank of Baroda at Jhansi Branch on the post of sub staff (peon) in full time.

22. But does it indicate, it can be inferred that he was appointed not in full time but part time. In para 2 of the written statement they stated that he was engaged as a

daily rated casual labour which on occasional intermittent and fluctuating basis according to the exigencies of the bank.

23. I have gone through the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is social legislation. It has been designed by the legislature to serve social purpose and to protect casual labour, daily rated workers, temporary and adhoc workers also. It does not distinguish between daily rated wage or temporary or permanent employee working in an industry. In this Act certain rights have been given to the working labour as well as to the employer so that the works in the industry go on smoothly.

24. In this case it has to be seen whether any right accrued to the claimant under the I. D. Act and whether the opposite party has committed breach of any of the provisions of the Act.

25. Claimant has specifically stated in evidence that he worked from 12-08-92 to 28-7-94. M.W. 1 in his examination in chief has not controverted the duration of the working period of the claimant. When he was cross examined he further stated that the claimant worked from the year 1992 to 1994, but he did not work for all the working days. He further stated that the claimant use to come daily in the bank and whenever there was a need he was engaged on the job.

26. Payment vouchers have been filed by the opposite party bank.

27. Workman has invited my attention towards the order of the Hon'ble High Court dated 2-4-09 passed in CMWP No. 134541 of 1998. In this petition also the Hon'ble High Court has observed that the workman worked for 240 days. The retrenchment compensation is required to be paid to a workman who has worked continuously for 240 days in a calendar year whether appointed on a regular basis or daily rate basis. Even if the workman was not appointed at the post but has continued to work in the same capacity continuously for more than 240 days in a calendar year the said workman is required to be paid retrenchment compensation. The Hon'ble court has also held that the petitioner is a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, therefore is entitled for retrenchment compensation.

28. Claimant specifically stated that he worked continuously since 12-8-92 to 28-7-94. He has been thoroughly cross examined. Nothing has come out in his cross examination which shows that he has not worked continuously for a period of one year or for 240 days. Therefore, as per provisions of Section 25-B of the Act, the workman has put in continuous service and as per Section 25B (1) - (2) (a) for a period of one year if the workman during the period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made had actually worked under the employer for not less than - (i) - (ii) 240 days.

29. Therefore, as per evidence, in my view the claimant workman has completed 240 days of continuous service when he was removed from the service.

30. There is a clear provision under the provision of Section 25F of the Act, that if the workman has to be retrenched he has to be given one months notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice wages for the period of notice---(d) the workman has been paid at the time of retrenchment compensation which shall be equivalent to 15 days average pay (for every completed year of continuous service) or any part thereof in excess of 6 months and (e) notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate government.....

31. Claimant has placed reliance upon a number of decisions.

(a) AIR 1981, SC. 722 Surendra Kumar Verma etc. Appellant versus Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour, New Delhi.

35. It has been observed by the Hon'ble Apex Court that welfare statutes must, of necessities, receive broad interpretation. Where legislation is designed to give relief against certain kinds of mischief, the court is not to take in roads by making etymological excursions.

33. It has further been held that it is not necessary that he has been in continuous service of one year. It is sufficient that if he had worked for at least 240 days in one year.

34. In the aforesaid case the claimants were employed in the ban and it was held to be an industry.

(b) Claimant also placed reliance [2002 (94) FLR 195] Rajasthan High Court between State of Rajasthan and Mahamantri Tonk Zila Vansang and another.

35. In this case also the workman was employed for a particular scheme but he worked for more than 240 days. The Hon'ble High Court upheld the award of the labour court and found that the termination of the workman was illegal. In this case also the claimant was a daily wage worker and he was employed by the Forest Department of State of Rajasthan.

Claimant also reliance on a decision 2002, Lab IC 1923, Delhi High Court Sripal Singh petitioner versus National Thermal Power Corporation Limited.

36. In this case also findings of the labour court that the workman worked for 240 days and was not served with any retrenchment notice or pay in lieu thereof. Award was decided in favour of the claimant.

37. Therefore from the facts of the case it has been found that the opposite party has not issued any notice or retrenchment compensation to the workman at the time of

terminating his services, therefore, they violated the provisions of Section 25F and 25G of the Act, which is illegal.

38. Some time opposite party contended that the workman was not sincere and he voluntarily left the job of his own accord with effect from 29-7-94. He contended that he was never interested in his casual nature of duties, he was irregular and insincere in performing his casual job. Different breaks in his casual job were due to the reason that he himself did not offer for casual work on such days. There is no evidence on this point and M.W.I. has not stated in evidence of these pleadings. These are self contradictory.

39. Opposite has also placed reliance on a number of pleadings.

(a) [2005 (109) FLR 2004], SC between Branch Manager, M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited and another versus S. C. Pandey. I have respectfully gone through decision. In this aforesaid decision the question was for regularization. Considering the peculiar circumstances of the case the Hon'ble SC has paid the compensation.

(b) [2005 (104) FLR 65] Allahabad High Court. Nagar Panchayat Gajraula Moradabad and Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Rampur. In the peculiar facts of this case, the Hon'ble High Court held that the employees were working as temporary employees. Their disengagement from service can not be construed to be a retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act. Their disengagement was not held as arbitrary.

(c) [2004 (100) FLR 130] Allahabad High Court, Jaganath and others versus State of U.P. In the peculiar circumstances of the case which was for regularization. It was held that a daily wage has no right against a post who is not appointed against any substantive post and state of U.P. was directed to consider their regularization if they fulfill the condition laid down in the rule.

(d) 1997 LLR 769 Supreme Court of India between The Executive Engineer State of Karnataka versus K. Somashetty and others. In this case the hon'ble apex court found that the State is not an Industry under the I.D. Act.

(e) 1999 LLR 439 Allahabad High Court State of U.P. versus Labour Court Haldwani & [2004 (101) FLR 1075] Jharkhand High Court, Management of Regional Director Animal Husbandry Department Ranchi and Jamil Akhtar and others. In this case also it was held that a daily wage employees engaged by the Department of Government cannot claim their disengagement as illegal on account of non compliance of Section 25F of the Act. However the Hon'ble court held that the workman must get the benefit of age relaxation etc.

(f) 2004 LLR 243 Allahabad High Court Lochan Prasad versus Exective Engineer PWD Bareilly.

(g) Civil Appeal No. 3595-3612 of 1992 Secretary State of Karnataka and others versus Uma Devi & others SC. In this case considering the peculiar circumstances of the case the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that when regular recruitment is undertaken the respondents in these appeals and those in the commercial taxes department similarly situated will be allowed to compete waiving the age restrictions and some other weightage.

40. Therefore every case has been considered on peculiar facts and circumstances of the cases .

41. As the Hon'ble Apex Court has held in AIR 1981 422 (supra), where legislation is designed to give relief against certain kinds of mischief the court is not to make inroad by making etymological excursions.

42. Therefore, it is held that the management has committed breach of provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, like Section 25F, 25G,. This is the observation held by the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, in its order 02-04-09 (supra).

43. Therefore, considering the facts and circumstances of this case it is held that the action of the Bank of Baroda, Jhansi, in terminating the services of Sri Shiv Kumar claimant workman with effect from 29-07-94 is neither legal nor justified.

44. Now it is to be seen as to what consequential relief the workman is entitled. Therefore, the workman is entitled to be reinstated. Now it is to be considered how much back wage to be provided to the workman when he was terminated till the date of award.

45. Claimant has not given any evidence that he had been remained unemployed during this period. He has not stated on oath in his examination in chief that he remained unemployed during this period. Opposite party has pleaded that he must have been engaged somewhere to earn his livelihood, therefore, in the given circumstances I find that he is to be given 50% of the back wages from the date of his termination from services 29-7-94 till the date of the award.

46. Hence the award is decided in favour of the claimant and against the opposite party bank.

Date : 1-02-2010

RAMPARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 679.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/

श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर को पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आर/154/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/243/98-आईआर (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 679.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. R/154/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-2-2010.

[No. L-12012/243/98-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R.154/99

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Jeevan Lal Choudhari,
S/o Late Moolchand Choudhari,
Near Choubey Hotel,
Gandhi Chowk, Raja Talab,
Raipur

.....Workman/Union

Versus

The Branch Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Station Road,
Raipur

.....Management

AWARD

Passed on this 1st February, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/243/98-IR(B-II) dated 31-3-1999, has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the termination of Shri Jeevan Lal Choudhari, Ex-Temporary Attender-cum-casual workman by the management of Syndicate Bank w.e.f. June 1997 is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the workman, in short is that the workman worked in non-applicant Bank from 1981 to 1996

for more than 240 days in the year 1991. It is stated that the non-applicant Bank had given appointment orders to whom worked for more than 240 days. The workman submits that the non-applicant Bank be directed to absorb the applicant w.e.f. December 1991 with back wages.

3. The management Bank did not file any Written Statement but in compliance of the order dated 7-9-09 filed reply in the Tribunal. It is stated that whenever a clear vacancy arises in the district, the empanelled candidate can be considered as per his seniority in the panel subject to fulfillment of the other terms and conditions. As per Government guidelines, management is providing employment only to the empanelled candidates in the following order of priority -

(i) From district-wise panel prepared for purpose as per the Government Approach Paper, 1990 in terms of settlement dated 9-4-1996 and 6-7-1998.

(ii) From panel of temporary candidates worked from 1-1-90 till preparation Employment Exchange Panel -2006, duly approved by the Head Office, and

(iii) From District-wise Employment Exchange Panel prepared and approved by the Head Office.

It is further stated that the Bank has already assured the workman to provide employment in any of the branch situated in Chhattisgarh State.

4. The workman/applicant filed an application dated 1-2-2010 alongwith letter dated 1-12-2009 of the Bank whereby the Bank is ready to regularize the service in the Bank of the workman provided the I.D. Case is disposed off at CGIT, Jabalpur. The workman submits that no dispute award be passed. The management has no objection if the same is disposed off. The following is the text of the letter dated 1-12-2009 which is reproduced as under :—

“The Competent Authority has accorded their clearance for regularizing your services in the Bank and you are supposed to be posted at our Korba Branch subject to the disposal of I.D. case raised by you and pending at CGIT, Jabalpur. We request you to ensure the disposal of case before Issue of appointment order. On receipt of the confirmation from you, we shall take up the matter.”

5. Under the circumstances of the case, no dispute award is passed without any costs.

6. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 680.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विहकल फैक्ट्री

के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी/आर/176/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-02-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/13/96-आईआर (डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 680.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/176/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Vehicle Factory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-02-2010.

[No. L-14012/13/96-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R. 176/97

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Chinta Ram,
S/o Ramsingh Thakur,
Qr. No.1559, Type-I
VFJ Estate, Jabalpur (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager,
Vehicle Factory,
Jabalpur

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 25th day of January, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-14012/13/96-IR (DU) dated 18-6-97, has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management, Vehicle factory, Jabalpur (MP) in terminating Shri Chinta Ram Ex-

T.No. Q.A. T/90/0848 from service w.e.f. 30-3-94 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The workman appeared in the proceeding in person on 16-12-06. Thereafter the case was pending for filing statement of claim. Subsequently he became absent. The then Tribunal proceeded the proceeding ex parte against him on 7-7-08 after giving full opportunity to contest the proceeding.

3. The then Tribunal directed the non-applicant/management to file the written statement. The learned counsel for the management submitted that he does not want to file any written statement since there is no statement of claim of the workman.

4. It is clear that there is no case of either of the parties. This is a case of no evidence.

5. In the result, no dispute award is passed without any order to costs.

6. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 681.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी/आर/52/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-02-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/201/2000-आईआर (डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 681.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/52/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-02-2010.

[No. L-40012/201/2000-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R. 52/2001

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Shyam Singh Kushwah,
 S/o S.C. Kushwah, R/O Biaora,
 Rajgarh (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

The Chief General Manager,
 Deptt. of Telecommunication,
 Hoshangabad Road,
 M. P. Circle,
 Bhopal (M. P.)

The DET,
 Rajgarh

Managements

AWARD

Passed on this 1st day of February -2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/201/2000-IR (DU) dated 9-2-2001, has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Chief General Manager, Telecom/DET in terminating the services of Shri Shyam Singh Kushwah S/o Shivcharan Kushwah w.e.f. 1990 is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. The workman inspite of proper notice, did not appear and therefore the predecessor's Tribunal proceeded exparte against the workman on 9-3-67.

3. The management appeared and filed written statement. The case of the management, in short, is that the workman was engaged in the year 1989 on casual basis for a specific period for a specific work with a condition that on completion of the work, his service became to an end automatically. He was not appointed on regular Basis. His case comes under the provision of Section 2(oo) (bb) of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 (in short I.D. Act, 1947) and therefore he is not entitled to any relief under the provisions of I.D. Act, 1947. The reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. The only point of issue is as to whether the action of the management in terminating the service of Shri Kushwaha is justified ?

5. To prove the case, the management has examined only one witness. Management witness Mr. Ramjani Khan was working as S.D.E. (Adm.) O/o T.D.E, Rajgarh, Biaora. He has supported the case of the management and has stated that the workman was engaged on casual labour for a fixed work for a specified period on condition and his

service was automatically terminated on the expiry of the period. His evidence shows that the workman comes under the provisions of Section 2(oo) (bb) of the I.D. Act, 1947 and therefore he was not retrenched. He is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered in favour of the management.

6. In the result, the award is passed exparte against the workman without any order to costs.

7. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 682.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू. डी.के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/16/2006-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2010

S.O. 682.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 17/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.P.W.D. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 08-02-2010.

[No. L-42011/16/2006-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW
PRESENT : N.K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 17/2006

Ref. No. L-42011/16/2006-IR (DU) dated : 25-7-2006.

BETWEEN

Shri A.L. Pandey, Regional President (NR)
 All India CPWD(MRM) Karmchari Sangathan, Income-Tax-Building, Near Pump House, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad.

AND

The Executive Engineer, Allahabad Elect. Division CPWD,
Sangam Palace, 4th Floor, Civil Lines, Allahabad.

AWARD**25-01-2010**

1. By order No. L-42011/16/2006-IR (DU) dated 25-7-2006 the Central Government, Ministry of Labour New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Sh. A.L. Pandey, Regional President (NR) All India CPWD (MRM) Karmchari Sangathan, Income-Tax Building, Near Pump House, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad and the Executive Engineer, Allahabad Elect. Division, CPWD, Sangam Palace, 4th Floor, Civil Lines, Allahabad for adjudication.

2. The terms of reference under adjudication as under;

"Whether the demand of the CPWD (MRM) Karmachari sangathan for regularization of the services of the workman Shri Sushil Kumar Jaiswal, Wireman w.e.f. 26-4-1982 instead of 1-1-1991 by management of Central Public Works Deptt., is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled and from which date."

3. The case of the workman, in brief, is that he was initially appointed as Asstt. Wireman on muster roll on 26-4-1982. Since, semi skilled category has been merged with the main category in accordance with partly implementation of Arbitration Award 1988 dt. 17-1-1986 as per the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Surendra Singh & Other's vs. Chief Engineer, CPWD, the workman is entitled to receive the benefit of main category w.e.f. his initial appointment on muster roll. On the basis of above judgement vide order dt. 7-12-1998 the Director General of Works issued orders of regularization of services of all muaster roll workmen in CPWD by 7-12-1988. The workman has prayed to pass the award for regularization of his services from the date of initial employment i.e. 26-4-82 in the proper pay scale with all consequential benefits.

4. The opposite party has denied the claim of the workman in its written statement pleading therein that workman was appointed as Asstt. Wireman on 1-1-1991 and prior to that he had worked as daily wager. The period during which he had worked as daily wager can not be considered for qualifying service as per rules. The post of Asstt. Wireman has been merged with the post of Wireman and salary payable to the Wireman in the pay scale of

Rs. 3050-4590 has been paid to the workman. The award dt. 7-6-97 not applicable in the matter of daily wager.

5. The workman filed rejoinder wherein he had reiterated the averments in claim statement and has not introduced any new facts.

6. The parties have filed documentary evidence in support of their respective cases. The workman filed his affidavit in support of his case whereas opposite party has examined Sh. K.S. Sandhu, Executive Engineer.

7. During the course of adjudication the workman moved an application dt. 5-1-2010 wherein he has stated that in view of the orders passed by the opposite party dt. 26-4-2006 and 14-12-2009, he does not want to pursue and press his claim in the Tribunal and wants to withdraw his claim. In reply to it vide application dt. 19-1-2010, the opposite party has also submitted that follow up steps are being taken in the light of the circular dt. 26-6-2006 if the workman is entitled to get any benefit under said circular, the same will be given to him.

8. Circular no. 9/77/2000-ECX, New Delhi dt. 26-6-2006 was issued by the Directorate General (Works), CPWD in respect of Payment of gratuity to its casual worker/hand receipt worker/muster roll workers under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The said circular makes it clear that the matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Labour and it was clarified that the Act is applicable to casual, muster roll, hand receipt and daily rated workers of CPWD. Consequently, all ADGs/CEs/SEs and Dy. Labour Welfare Commissioner and Asstt. Labour Welfare Commissioner were requested to make payment of gratuity to casual muster roll, hand receipt and daily rated workers of CPWD as admissible under the Act. It was further mentioned therein that the current/pending court cases on the similar issue may be defended or got settled accordingly, therefore, it is evident that management admits the claim of all casual labours, hand receipt, daily rated workers of CPWD for payment of gratuity under the Act.

9. Since, the workman has not pressed his claim for regularization of the services from the date of initial employment in anticipation to get benefit of the said circular dt. 26-6-2006 and the opposite party is under obligation to implement the aforesaid circular, it is concluded that the grievance of the workman stands redressed and there is no grievance left with the workman. Resultantly, no relief is required to be given to the workman and no claim award is passed.

10. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

11. Award as above.

Lucknow N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer
25-1-2010

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 683.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/83/98-आईआर(बी.-1)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 683.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 10/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Central Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-41012/83/98-IR(B-I)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, HJS, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No. 10/1999

BETWEEN

The Dy. Chief Engineer (Construction),
Central Railway,
Jhansi.

AND

Sri Chander Bhushan Pandey,
Sh. KGN Khare, Central Regional Workshop
Karamchari Sangh,
Roadways Central Workshop,
Rawatpur,
Kanpur.

AWARD

1. Central Government MOL, New Delhi, vide notification no. L-41012/83/98/IR(B-I) dated 12-1-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal—

2. Whether the action of the management of Dy. Chief Engineer (Works), Central Railway, Jhansi in terminating the services of Sh. Chander Bhushan Pandey, casual labour with effect from 19-6-76 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

3. Briefly stated facts of the case are that the claimant was appointed as casual labour on 30-1-76 by the opposite party and he continued to work without any break up to 19-6-76. It is also stated that along with him several other labours were appointed. It has further been alleged by the workman that Dy. Chief Engineer (Construction) used to take work of Asstt. under him where he used to maintain the record of store and also used to supply the store items on the basis of indent. It is also stated that Dy. Chief Engineer (Construction) took work from the workman continuously up to 19-6-76 and during the period of his employment the conduct and behavior of the workman remained always satisfactory. It has further been pleaded by the workman that his services were removed by the opposite party on 19-6-76 and from then he is unemployed. It has further been pleaded by the workman that persons junior to him viz., Shakil Ahmad son of Abdul Sakur (Ticket No. 69) SS Printin Khalasi, Sri Pawan Pathak ticket No. 1201 and Sri Ravi Sen ticket No. 01143 TM Section are still working with the opposite party but opposite party till date neither took the workman on work nor any information was ever given to him as to when he would be allowed work. Therefore, the action of the opposite party is violative of the provisions of Section 25F, 25G and 25H of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

4. The Claimant further pleads that from time to time he made repeated representations requesting therein to allow work but all remained in vain as no action thereon was taken by the opposite party. In this way the opposite party has illegally removed the services of the workman with effect from 19-06-76 in violation of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The claimant has, therefore, prayed that he be reinstated in the service of the opposite party with effect from 19-06-76 with full back wages, continuity of service and with all consequential benefits.

5. The opposite party has vehemently denied the claim of the workman in their written statement. It is admitted by the opposite party that the claimant was engaged as a casual labour on 30-01-76 and the project against which he was engaged and the work used to be taken from the claimant on need basis was over on 18-06-76, and therefore, he ceased to be engaged with effect from 18-06-76 upon completion of the work. The claimant throughout has been a casual and on the date of disengagement i.e. 18-06-76 also he was a casual worker, Casual workers are not railway

employee nor do these workers come under I.D. Act. The Act itself is not attracted to the claimant in dispute. It is further alleged that the claimant cannot claim any benefit for his so called engagement nor for his disengagement with effect from 19-06-76. Casual labour's retrenchment due to lesser work is neither illegal act in the eye of law nor in fact he can claim anything on that basis under Industrial Disputes Act. It is denied by the opposite party that there are any senior or junior in day to day casual employment nor any such alleged junior continued to be engaged as casual worker. It is also denied by the opposite party that the worker ever had approached any railway officers or Inspectors for his reemployment. The claim of the workman is bogus and false. The dispute is highly belated and has been raised on the ill advice of someone after very long gap of about 24 years and is liable to be thrown aside and award be passed in favour of the respondent and against the claimant.

6. The claimant has filed rejoinder but nothing new has been stated therein except denying the fact that he was engaged on project whereas in fact he was engaged by the opposite party to perform all kind of work.

7. Claimant has filed vide list 13/1, 20 documents, which are mostly the photocopies. These documents also include the postal receipts, like UPC and Registry. Claimant has also filed eight documents vide list dated 2-11-04 list serial No. 26/1. The documents are—record of service casual labour book, letter of claimant to the Divisional Railway Manager dated 1-4-85 paper No. 26/2, and another letter dated 4-6-85 along with registered receipt paper No. 26/3, letter of Central Railway addressed to the claimant dated 22/24-12-85 paper No. 26/4, letter of there claimant paper No. 26/5 to 26/9.

8. The opposite party has not filed any documentary evidence.

9. Both the parties have adduced oral evidence.

10. The claimant has adduced himself as W.W.1 Chander Bhushan Pandey. Opposite parties has adduced in evidence Sri Deepak Chandra Patel as M.W.1.

11. I have perused the whole record and the evidence. Heard the arguments of the claimant. Opposite was not present at the time of arguments.

12. Claimant has stated on oath that he was appointed as a casual labour on 30-1-76 and worked there up to 19-06-76. He was removed after giving him a notice and thereafter fresh hands were inducted by the railway but he was not taken on the work. He has written a number of letter in this respect to the railway. At the time of removing from job he was not given any retrenchment compensation.

13. I have also examined the statement of the management MW.1 Sri Deepak Chandra Patel who is Executive Engineer with the railway has been produced. He has stated that the claimant has worked with the railway from January 76 till mid of June 1976. But he worked only for 140 days. He was engaged for a construction project and the work of this project was finished in the year 1976. He was not given any appointment letter.

14. I analyzed the evidence of both the parties. From the evidence of the parties this fact has been revealed that the claimant worked with the opposite party as a casual labour from 30-1-76 to 18-06-76. In this way he has worked only for 140 days approximately as stated by the opposite party. This fact is not in dispute.

15. Now it is to be seen whether any right has accrued to the claimant and whether opposite Party has committed any breach of the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

16. Section 25F of the Act provides—No workmen employed on any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until.

- (a) the workman has been given on months notice..... Therefore as per Section 25F of the Act the requisite condition is that the workman should have completed one year under the employer in continuous service.

17. Continuous service have been defined under Section 25-B of the Act.

- (i) A workman shall be said to be in continuous service for a period if he is, for that period, in uninterrupted service which is not due to any fault on the part of the workman.
- (ii) Where a workman is not in continuous service within the meaning of clause (i) for a period of one year or six month, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer.
- (a) For a period of one year if the workman during the period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made has actually worked under the employer for not less than.—
 - (i) 190 days in the case of workman employed below ground in a mine, and
 - (ii) 240 days, in any other case.

18. In the case of Surenamal & Stamping Works Limited versus Their Workmen 1963(7) FLR 236 (Supreme Court), it has been observed—before a workman can be considered to have completed one year of continuous service in an industry it must be shown that he was employed for a period of not less than 12 calendar months

and next that during those 12 calendar months had worked for not less than 240 days.

19. In the present case both the conditions which are required by sections 25B and 25F are not being proved by the claimant. At the most he had worked only for 140 days.

20. It is also the contention of the claimant that after his removal some fresh recruitment was made by the opposite party but there is no conclusive evidence on this issue, hence the contention is not maintainable.

21. It is also contended that certain juniors like Shakil Ahmed, Pavan Pathak and Ravi Sen who were junior to him are still engaged. I have perused the facts in this aspect also. Though there is no mention of this issue in the reference order, still there is no conclusive evidence given by the claimant in this respect. Opposite party has denied this fact in their written statement and evidence. Opposite party has contended that the claimant was engaged for a particular project of construction which was completed in the year 1976 and the project was over, there was no requirement of the services of the claimant so he could not be engaged further.

22. It is also the contention of the opposite party that in the case of a casual labour there is no question of seniority or juniority for a particular project and a part time engagement of the casual labour. I fully agree with the contention of the opposite party.

23. Therefore, considering the whole evidence I find that the claimant has not been able to prove his case and there is no illegality on the part of the opposite party railway in not engaging him for further work. No right has accrued to the claimant.

24. Therefore, the award is decided against the claimant and in favour of opposite party.

Dt. 29-01-2010

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 684.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्दौर के प्रबंधन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/89/2007-आईआर(बी-1)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 684.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 7/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of Indore and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-12012/89/2007-IR(B-I)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, IJS,
PRESIDING OFFICER

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 7 of 2008

In the matter of dispute between :

Ghanshyam Ji Yadav,
Son of Sri Lalji Yadav,
28/4, Daraganj,
Allahabad.

AND

The General Manager,
State Bank of Indore,
LDA Centre,
2, Sardar Patel Marg,
Civil Lines,
Allahabad.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/89/2007/IR(B-1) dated 01-11-07, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal.

2. Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Indore, Civil Lines Branch, Allahabad in terminating services of Sri Ghanshyamji Yadav daily wage [peon] from 28-2-07 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?

3. Brief facts are that Government of India, MOL, New Delhi has sent the aforesaid reference dated 1-11-07, for decision to this Tribunal. It was also ordered that the parties raising the dispute shall file a statement of claim complete with relevant documents etc. before the tribunal within 15 days of the receipt of this order etc.

4. After the reference was received in this tribunal, registered notices were sent to both the parties by the office. Since 27-11-07, numerous dates were given.

Repeated notice was also sent to the claimant but he did not turn up to file his statement of claim whereas opposite party has put in its appearance on the first date 2-4-08.

5. Opposite party has opposed the case of the claimant. It is stated that the claimant is not interested at all otherwise he must have come and file his statement of claim. I agree with the contention of the opposite party.

6. Therefore, award is decided against the claimant in the absence of statement of claim and in favour of opposite party.

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 685.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/136/2005-आईआर(बी.-1)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th February, 2010

S.O. 685.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 70/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi as shown in the annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 10-02-2010.

[No. L-12012/136/2005-IR(B-I)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE Dr. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI

I. D. No. 70/2006

Joginder Singh, Senior Head Guard,
Through the General Secretary,
All India Bank Staff Association (Regd.)
33-34, Bank Enclave, Ring Road,
Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027.

... Workman

Versus

The Assistant General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Region-V, State Bank of India,
Zonal Office, I, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-II 000 1.

... Management

AWARD

An ex-serviceman joined service of the State Bank of India as a Guard on 17-5-84. In November, 2002 he took test for promotion for the post of Cashier-cum-Record Keeper. In January, 2003 he was called for an interview. His name did not find place in the list of selected candidates. He raised a dispute claiming that he was entitled for four marks for military service rendered by him. In case those four marks would have been added, his name would have been amongst the selected candidates for promotion to the post of Cashier-cum-Record Keeper. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-12012/136/2005-IR(B-II), New Delhi, dated 4-9-2006, with following terms :—

"Whether the demand of the union for computation of two marks on every completed year of service rendered by Joginder Singh, Head Guard, working in State Bank of India, New Delhi, is just, fair and legal? If yes to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. Claim statement was filed by Shri Joginder Singh pleading therein that he joined Indian Army, where he was promoted to the post of Havaldar. He served Indian Army for 15 years. Thereafter he joined services of the management bank as Guard on 17-5-84. In November, 2002 he took test for promotion to the post of Cashier-cum-Record Keeper. For that test, an employee who had put in 8 years of service having education qualifications upto 8th standard was eligible to appear. Since he had put in required years of service and was matriculate, hence he was allowed to appear in written test. He qualified written test and was called for interview in January, 2003. List of selected candidates was issued in March, 2003 wherein his name did not find place. Persons, junior to him and having lesser qualification, were selected by the management. He was entitled for five marks for rural service back-ground, four marks as an ex-serviceman and 15 marks for his service record. In case above marks would have been added to marks obtained in written test as well as interview, he would have figured in the list of selected candidates. He made several representations but to no avail. He made an appeal to Chief General Manager, which could not find favours with him. He raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer wherein no settlement could be arrived at. He presents that as per guidelines of the Government of India, he was entitled for weightage of one year in service on every completed five years service with the Indian Army. He was entitled to two years weightage in his service. That

weightage was not given to him. He presents that the action of the management in not promoting him to the post of Cashier-cum-Record Keeper w.e.f. 1-8-2001 may be declared illegal, unfair and unjustified and management may be commanded to promote him on above post retrospectively with all consequential benefits.

3. The management demurred the claim pleading that there does not exist an industrial dispute, since it has not been espoused by the union or a substantial number of the workmen. The dispute raised by the claimant is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of clause (k) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act). It was claimed that employees of the category of the claimant were eligible to get relaxation of maximum two years of service vis a vis general candidates. Once this relaxation is granted and eligibility to appear in promotional test is decided, no more relaxation is available to an ex-serviceman candidate. Marks allotted for service were for service rendered in the bank and not for service put in the Army. The claimant was under a misconception that four additional marks were to be given for being an ex-serviceman. Test for promotion to the post of Cashier-cum-Record Keeper was conducted wherein 60 marks were allotted for written test, 20 marks were for length of service, 10 marks were for performance of appraisal and 10 marks were for interview. No additional weightage was to be given for service rendered in the Indian Army. When he could not qualify the test he made representation dated 15-9-2003, which was replied vide letter dated 30-10-03. His representation dated 22-3-2004 was also replied vide letter dated 9-6-2004. His claim being devoid of merits, is liable to be dismissed.

4. Shri J. N. Kapoor, authorized representative for the workman claimed that matter may be adjudicated on the basis of pleadings and documents of the parties. Shri Pravin Sharma, authorized representative for the management, was also of the view that the dispute can be adjudicated on pleadings and documents relied by the parties. Neither the workman nor the management opted to adduce any evidence.

5. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri J. N. Kapoor, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the workman. Shri Pravin Sharma, authorized representative raised his submissions on behalf of the management. Written submissions were filed on behalf of the workman. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

6. Circular No. CDO:PER:26th of 2000—2002 dated 4th of June, 2001 was issued by the bank for promotion to the post of Record Keeper-cum-Cashier at rural branches. Eligibility criteria for the candidates was detailed in the circular, out of which it emerges that permanent full time

employee with 8 years service as on 31-3-01 was eligible for promotion to the post of Record Keeper-cum-Cashier. However, service put in as permanent part time employee, prior to full time appointment was to be reckoned proportionately by notionally converting part time service into full time service in case such full time employee has less than 8 years service. Two marks for every completed year of service beyond 9 years were to be awarded with a maxima of 20 marks. Candidates were required to possess 8th standard educational qualification as on 31st of March, 2001. Total hundred marks were allocated, out of which 60 marks were allotted to written test, 20 marks were allotted to length of service, 10 marks were allotted to performance appraisal and 10 marks were allotted to interview. One mark for every completed year of service in a rural branch, subject to maxima of five marks were to be given as bonus. In case a candidate secures 40% marks in his written examination, he was eligible for being called for all interview.

7. Circular No. CDO:PER:55 of 2001-2002 dated 13-8-2001 was issued by the bank with a view to give weightage to ex-serviceman employees for service rendered by them with the Indian Army. It was provided in the said circular that as per guidelines of the Government of India weightage was to be given to an ex-serviceman for being eligible for the purpose of above said promotion in the ratio of one year for every completed five years of service put in Armed Forces subject to maxima of two years in total service. No pro-rata weightage was to be given for that purpose. It was provided therein that relaxation in service for out of cadre promotion was to be given for one year for 5 years service and for two years for 10 years or more service rendered with the Indian Army.

8. Relaxation in service on the basis of service rendered in Indian Army would mean that in case an ex-serviceman employee had rendered ten years service with Indian Army and as on 31-3-2001 and had rendered six years service as sub staff with the bank, in that eventuality he becomes eligible for promotion as record keeper-cum-cashier on the basis of two years relaxation for serving Indian Army. Therefore, weightage of having served Indian Army for 10 years or more was available in the form of relaxation for required years of eligible service. In case an ex-serviceman is otherwise eligible, after having rendered 8 years service with the bank, he was not to get pro rata weightage of service rendered with the Indian Army. This weightage was for the purpose of giving him relaxation for reckoning of eligible service, for making him to compete for the post, without rendering required 8 years service with the bank.

9. The claimant had rendered 17 years of service with the bank as on the date of the test. He was already eligible to appear in the written test. In such a situation he was not to be given pro rata weightage for the service rendered by him with the Indian Army. Circular dated

13-8-2001 nowhere come for his rescue, in the manner of calculation of his actual service. He cannot get four additional marks for the service rendered by him with the Indian Army. Though two years relaxation would have been admissible to him in case he would have rendered only six years of service with the bank as on 31-3-2001 and not otherwise. Therefore the claim of the claimant that he would have been awarded four additional marks for the service rendered with the Indian Army, is unfounded.

10. In view of the discussion referred above, it is evident that the demand of the union for computation of two marks on every completed five years of service rendered by Joginder Singh with the Indian Army is found to be not justified. Management bank was not supposed to give pro-rata weightage of the said circular to claimant Joginder Singh while articulating as to whether he has successfully undertaken the test for promotion to the post of cashier-cum-record keeper. Action of the management is found to be just, fair and legal. Joginder Singh is not entitled to any relief. Award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for its publication.

Dated 14-1-2010

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 686.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/03) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/233/2002-आई आर(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 686.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 27/03) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B. C. C. L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-20012/233/2002-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference u/s 10(1)(D)(2A) of the
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 27 of 2003

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
Kusunda Area of M/s. BCCL

AND

Their Workmen

Present : H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri U. N. Lal, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri S.C. Gour, Advocate/
Vice President, N.C.W.C.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, the 18th January, 2010

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/233/2002-IR(C-1) dated 10-3-2003 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand of the NCWC from the management of Kusunda Area of M/s. BCCL for regularising Sri Bijay Kumar Paswan in Clerical Grade and subsequently upgrading to Clerical Grade-II is fair and justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?”

2. Written Statement has been filed on behalf of the concerned workman stating that Bijay Kumar Paswan, workman, was appointed in the year 1986 as a piece-rated minor/loader with his posting at Dobari Colliery under Bastocolla Area of M/s. BCCL. In the year 1988 the workman's service was confirmed as a permanent worker after completion of 240 days attendance in the previous year. He was a matriculate. The management transferred him at Lodna Area of BCCL as a Time Rated Mazdoor in Cat.-I. In the year 1991 the management of Lodna Area had several clerical vacancies and the workman was offered the job of Clerical (I) with Category-I. When after one year, the concerned workman was not regularised as Grade-III Clerk, he requested the management to regularise him as Grade-III clerk from 21-10-92 and thereafter as Grade-II Clerk on the basis of nomenclature and job description for coal workers. The concerned workman was

continued to be paid Cat-I/Goup V-S Wages from 1991 to 1999 and thereafter, when he persistently raised the matter with higher authorities, he was transferred to Kusunda Area under another General Manager of M/s. BCCL, just to harass and penalise him. He was posted at Kusunda Area with a new designation of Dump Man/Trip Man in Clerical Grade-III instead of Grade-II. The concerned workman, as a disciplined worker, obeyed the order and started working at the transferred place in the year 1999 under protest and thereafter raised industrial dispute which, after failure, resulted in the present reference for adjudication. The concerned workman is entitled for wages of Grade-III clerical from 21-10-92 and after 21-10-93 Clerical Grade-II which he has been doing as per Office Order of 21-10-1991 of Lodna Area of BCCL.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to hold that the demand of the union for regularisation of the concerned workman in Clerical Grade-III from 21-10-1992 and Clerical Grade-II w.e.f. 21-10-1993, the job he has been doing continuously is justified and be pleased to order for payment of difference of wages from 21-10-1992 till date.

3. The Management filed written statement stating that the concerned workman has been working as Dump man/Tripman since last more than four years. For this the written consent was given by the workman at that point of time and an office order dated 25/27-5-99 was issued by the General Manager (MIS), BCCL, Koyla Bhawan communicating approval for regularisation in Clerical Gr.-III subject to criteria stipulated therein. Now the union has raised another dispute in contravention of the earlier decision taken. There is surplus strength in ministerial cadre in entire BCCL, there was, therefore, ban on diversion as per Director (Personnel)'s letter issued in 1992. The demand of the NCWC for regularisation in Clerical Grade and subsequent demand for upgradation to Clerical Gr.-II is not justified. This is also as per back ground of the case that consent was given for regularisation as Dumpman/Trip man in Clerical Grade-III. Therefore, the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award holding that the demand of the union for regularisation of the concerned workman in Clerical Grade-II is not justified.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The workman has produced himself as WW-1 who has proved Exts. W-1 to W-3, W-4, Ext. W-4/1, Ext. W-5 to Ext. W-5/2.

The management has produced MW-1 - A. Ram who has proved Exts. M-1 to M-3.

6. The argument advanced on behalf of the workman is that he is matriculate and in the year 1991 he was

transferred from Dobari Colliery to Lodna Area and in Lodna Area he was asked to do the job of Clerk in Gr. -III which he did honestly but was paid wages of Group V-A of Miner/Loader instead of actual Grade-III Clerical wages. He had made representation to regularise him as a clerk and the papers are marked Ext. M-2 to M-2/1. The management sent details to BCCL Headquarters for approval to work as a Clerk and BCCL approved the same in the year 1996 which Ext. W-3. In spite of clear instruction, the management did not regularise him as a clerk and when persistant demand was made, he was transferred to Kusunda at a distance of more than 12 km. as per Ext. W-4 and Ext. W-4/1. At Kusunda he was given the designation of Dumperman in 1999, but under protest the workman reported for duty at Kusunda Area and raised industrial dispute which resulted in the present reference. At Kusunda Area he worked as a Clerk Grade-II too and the papers are marked as Ext. W-5 to W-5/2. Personnel Officer's clerk is a Grade-II Clerical, as per nomenclature and job description for Coal Mines, formulated by JBCCI. As per BCCL's Certified Standing Orders of 1990, a workman who completes six months in a higher job on clear vacancy, is entitled to be regularised for the said job as per para 7.2 and 7.3. As per para 7.2 permanent workman is one, who is employed on a job of permanent nature, for a period of at least six months or who has satisfactorily put in six months continuous service in a permanent post, as a probationer.

As per para 7.3 a probationer means a person who is employed to fill a vacancy in a permanent post for a period not exceeding six months and who has not completed his probationary period, provided that the period as probation may be extended to by the management beyond the original period, by not more than three months, for reasons to be recorded in writing. If a permanent workman is employed as a probationer in a new post, he may at any time, during the probationary period, not exceeding six months, he reverted to his old permanent post, unless the probationary period is extended by another three months for reasons to be recorded in writing.

7. The management's counsel argued that the post of Grade-II is selection grade as per cadre scheme and the concerned workman cannot be promoted to Clerk Gr. II. Moreover, he was transferred to Kusunda Area and given the designation of Dump Man/Tripman in Clerical Grade-III on his written undertaking and in no case he can be regularised. It shows that the concerned workman was working in Kusunda Area as Clerk, and as per Ext. W-5/1 the concerned workman's name has been mentioned as clerk and as per Ext. W-5 his name has been mentioned as clerk.

8. MW-1 - A. Ram has stated in cross-examination that 'I cannot say what work he was performing in Lodna Area. No papers regarding his consent has been filed in this Tribunal. We have not filed any paper to show that he was working as Dumpman/Tripman. As per Ext. W-7 [t

shows that he has been assigned the job to look after the job of domestic coal distribution and Ext. W-6 shows that the concerned workman was directed to work to Sr. P.O.'s Office at Kusunda Colliery also for doing domestic coal distribution work. As per Ext. M-2 dated 25-5-99 he was regularised as Clerk Grade-III. After completion of three years a person who is working in Grade-III will be promoted to Clerk Grade-II as per company's scheme for ministerial staff known as cadre scheme. But it requires D.P.C. but D.P.C. has not been conducted by the management for the reason best known by the management. It only shows that he is entitled for promotion as Clerk Grade-II from 25-5-2002 as per Cadre scheme, Ext. M-3

As per Ext. W-1 when he was promoted to clerk it only shows that he has been promoted in Despatch Section and it has also been written that after adjudging his suitability and on completion of one year of service his case shall be re-examined and if he will not be found successful, he will be reverted back to his original job. But no office order has been filed by the management which may show that he was reverted and not found fit for the post of clerk. It only shows that as per Ext. W-1 when he was promoted on 21-10-91 in clerical grade then he is entitled for promotion to Clerk Grade-III as per Cadre Scheme, Ext. M-3. Though he was transferred from this Colliery to another Colliery, but the management is the same, BCCL. An employee cannot be suffered on the ground that he was transferred by the management from one area to another area, but as per office order dated 2-7-99, Ext. W-4/1, he was regularised as Dumpman/Tripman in Clerical Grade-III w.e.f. 25-6-99 and as per Cadre Scheme, Ext. M-3, after three years experience as Clerk Grade-III he is entitled for promotion in Clerk Grade-II i.e. from 25-6-2002.

9. Accordingly, I render the following award—

The demand of the NCWC from the management of Kusunda Area of M/s. BCCL for regularising Sri Bijay Kumar Paswan in Clerical Grade and subsequently upgrading to Clerical Grade-II is fair and justified and hence the management is directed to upgrade the concerned workman to Clerical Grade-II with effect from 25-6-2002 and pay difference of wages from that date.

This is my award.

II. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 687.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी. सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 110/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/448/99-आईआर(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 687.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 110/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-20012/448/99-IR (C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 110 of 2000

Parties:

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. B C.C.L.'s Pootki Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen

Present: H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Employers : None

For the Workman : None

State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, the 2nd February, 2010

AWARD

By its Order No. L -20012/448/99-IR (C-I) dated 17-2-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand of the union before the Management of Pootki Colliery under P.B. Area of M/s. BCCL to regularise Sri Besant Lal Pasi as Security Guard with consequential benefits is proper and justified? If yes, to what relief and consequential benefit is the workman entitled and from what date?”

2. This reference case is of the year 2000. In spite of sending notices to the parties neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman appeared before this Tribunal to take any step or to file written statement on behalf of the

concerned workman. It, therefore, seems that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render a 'No Dispute' Award in the present reference case.

H.N. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 688.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैमर्स बी.सी. सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 152/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/522/99-आईआर(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 688.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 152/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-20012/522/99-IR (C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 152 of 2000

Parties:

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L.'s Katras Area.

AND

Their Workmen

Present: H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Employers : None

For the Workmen : None

State: Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, the 1st February, 2010

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/522/99-(C-1) dated 3-3-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-

section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

"Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union to regularise Sri Baradhan Roy as control Panel Operator in Katras Project of M/s. BCCL is just and proper? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

2. This is the case of the year 2000. But inspite of notice being sent to the sponsoring union/workman by speed post, none appeared till 1-10-2009 to take any step or to file written statement on behalf of the concerned workman. It, therefore, appears that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render a 'No Dispute' Award in the present reference case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 689.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैमर्स बी.सी. सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 190/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/284/93-आईआर(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 2010

S.O. 689.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 190/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-20012/284/93-IR (C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 190 of 1994

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Kenduadih Colliery of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri S. N. Sinha, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri T.P. Jha, Advocate

State: Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, the 28th February, 2010

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/284/93/IR (C-I), dated 28-7-1994 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Kenduadih Colliery of BCCL, in denying employment to Sri Rameshwar Ram, delisted Casual Wagon Loader, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the workman stating that the concerned workman, Rameshwar Ram was working as a Casual Wagon loader at Kenduadih Colliery of M/s. BCCL, during the years 1973—76. As per policy decision taken by Joint Consultative Committee of BCCL, a large number of casual wagon loaders who put 75 days attendance during 1973-76 were regularised by the management of BCCL as miner/loader. But though in the list prepared by Kendwadih colliery of such delisted casual wagon loaders the name of the concerned workman was included but he was not absorbed as miner/loader. The concerned workman has constantly been requesting the management of Kendwadih colliery of BCCL to absorb him permanently as per policy decision of the company but without any effect. Seeing no other alternative an industrial dispute was raised resulting with the present reference.

It has been prayed that the concerned workman should be taken into employment with all monetary benefit and full back wages w.e.f. January, 1980 with adequate compensation for wilful and deliberate harassment by the management of Kendwadih colliery of M/s. BCCL.

2. The management has filed written statement stating that the concerned workman never worked in any capacity in the colliery as his name does not appear in the Statutory Register of the colliery viz. Form ‘B’ Register, I.D. Card, Bonus Register and other register form ‘C’. He was also not the member of the C.M.P.F. The above dispute is not an industrial dispute under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as there was no employer-employee relation between the management and the concerned workman. Therefore, this dispute is not maintainable in law. As per guideline circulated by the company all the casual employees who

had put in requisite number of attendance during the year 1973 to 1976 have been regularised. It has been stated that it was one time arrangement for meeting the requirement of underground piece rated miner/leaders. Now there is no such requirement of such worker and the company is having surplus manpower and is trying to reduce the same introducing Voluntary Retirement Scheme and Golden Hand Shake and spending crores of Rupees only to reduce the supply man power. There is no further scope for increasing the man power.

In view of the above facts, the employer pray before this Hon’ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award holding that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other’s written statement.

5. The concerned workman has produced Judagir Paswan as MW-1. The workman also produced MW-2—Motilal Paswan and the concerned workman produced himself as MW-1.

The management has produced MW-1—Ravi Sekhar Singh who proved the documents as Exts.-M1 and M-2 and the management also produced MW-2—Satish Chandra Tiwary.

6. Argument advanced on behalf of the workman that the other workman working at Kendwadih Colliery alongwith the concerned workman, who have put 75 days attendance during the year 1973-76 as casual wagon loader have been regularised as miner/loader but the concerned workman has not been regularised. As per policy decision taken by Joint Consultative Committee of BCCL that delisted wagon loaders having put in 75 days attendance during 1973-76 will be absorbed permanently by the management as miner/loader and accordingly, a large number of delisted casual wagon loaders were absorbed permanently as miner/loader, but though the name of the concerned workman was included in the list of delisted casual wagon loaders but he has been left out but other persons, Motilal Paswan, Jadagir Paswan, Girja Shaw, Ram Saran Paswan and Jugal Paswan who were working as delisted casual wagon loaders alongwith the concerned workman, have been absorbed permanently as miner/loader, but the concerned workman has not been regularised. It shows adamant attitude of the management.

7. In this respect the management’s representative argued that he was working with the management any day, but his name has been fabricated and he cannot be given employment as miner/loader.

8. In this respect it has been argued by the concerned workman that ‘X’ for identification contains his name, but it does not bear signature of the Agent of the colliery. It is fabricated document and this Ext. M-2 is letter

dated 6-1-92. In this respect the management's witness MW-1 stated that this does not bear his signature which has been marked 'X' for identification. Moreover, he has also stated that the name of the concerned workman does not find place in Form 'E' Register or I.D. Card register of the colliery.

9. The concerned workman (WW-3) has stated in cross-examination that "I have got no paper to show that I have worked in the colliery from the year 1973 to 1976. "WW-2, Motilal Paswan, stated in cross-examination that "I have been working at Kendwadih Colliery and I have got I.D. Card but I have not brought the same today." He has not filed any paper to show that he is working with the management. WW-1, Judagir Paswan, stated in cross-examination that "My regularisation has been done in 1984. I have got my I.D. Card, but I have not brought that. Provident fund deduction is made from my pay. Monthly wage slip is also with my which I can file". But it has not been filed with the Tribunals.

10. No paper has been filed by the concerned workman to show that he has worked with the management so that his case may be considered for absorption as wagon loader. Motilal Paswan may have worked as pay slip has been filed for WW-1, but it does not mean that the concerned workman also worked with Motilal Paswan. The list which has been filed on behalf of the workman 'X' for identification does not show to be genuine paper. It only shows that this paper has been manufactured for the purposes of the present case.

In view of the discussions made above, I find no merit in the present case.

11. Accordingly, I render the following award—The action of the management Kenduadih Colliery of BCCL in denying employment to Sri Ramashwar Ram, delisted casual Wagon Loader, is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 690.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल इश्योरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 31 ऑफ/1992) को प्रकटित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था

[सं. एल-17012/60/91-आईआर (बी-11)]

यू. एस. पण्डेय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th February, 2010

S.O. 690.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.31 of 1992) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of National Insurance Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-2-2010.

[No. L-17012/60/91-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. I, DHANBAD

Present: Shri H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute Under section 10(1) (d) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 31 of 1992

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of National Insurance Co. Ltd. Muzaffarpur and their workman.

APPEARANCES

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S. N. Goswami, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R. R. Bhattacharya, Advocate.

State: Jharkhand

Industry: Insurance

Dated, Dhanbad, the 27th January, 2010

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-17012/60/91-I.R. (B-2) dated the 10th April, 1992.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of National Insurance Co. Ltd. Muzaffarpur of terminating the services of Sh. Ram Snehi Bhagat and rejecting the claim of his reinstatement of services is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the workman is that the concerned workman joined Muzaffarpur Divisional Office of the National Insurance Company Limited on 14-11-1979 as whole time casual worker and worked till 31-8-1985 with interruption on different occasions at the instance of the management. It has been further stated that the concerned workman has worked with a maximum period of 192 days continuously from 1st May, 1984 to 31st October, 1984 without any interruption but was discontinued suddenly after 31st October, 1984 with a mala fide intention to frustrate the provisions of Section 25B of the I.D. Act., 1947 though

other such daily rated casual employees who joined in the establishment after this workman were allowed to continue work. Thereafter the concerned workman approached the General Secretary of Bihar State General Insurance Employee's Association (hereinafter rereferred to as Association) to look into his case, who accordingly espoused his case before the management, but that too was without any effect.

3. It has been alleged by the workman that after termination of the concerned workman many other casual employees who were junior to him were regularised in service of the management and thus the management has violated the principle of natural justice. It has been further alleged that the management has failed to follow the provisions of the Section 25G and 25H of the I.D. Act., and also failed to fulfil the mandatory provisions of Rules 77, 78 and 79 of the Central Rules framed under the Act. It has been stated by the concerned workman that management has recruited many persons from and amongst the casual employees working in the Company and also from the open market whose names are given below :—

Open Market	(a) Arun Kumar (b) Rabindra Paswan (c) Nandlal Prasad (d) Thakur Rabidas and others.
Regularised casual employee	(a) Basudeo Gope (b) Satya Narayan Thakur (c) Yogendra Prasad (d) Kapil Deo Prasad (e) Krishna Thakur and others.

It has been alleged that the action of the management is against the doctrine of Natural Justice and is in violation of Art. 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India.

It has been prayed on behalf of the workman to pass an Award for the appointment of the concerned workman in permanent cadre in view of regularisation of other casual workers and new appointment in the Company from the date of first regularisation of casual employees.

4. In the Written Statement filed on behalf of the management it has been stated that the reference is not legally maintainable both in fact as well as in the eye of law. It has been further stated that the concerned workman was engaged in Muzaffarpur Divisional Office of National Insurance Co. Ltd. as casual Badli worker for some time in the year 1979 to 1985 particularly for summer season for sprinkling water on Khas Khas for two to three hours in a day part time job who was not required to work for whole time for which he was ordinarily required to work and was paid on the basis of workdone. The management have furnished the particulars regarding the days on which he

worked and payment made to him vouchers. The particulars are as follows :—

Period year	No. of days	Paid by voucher
1979	17 days	No. 118 dt. 30-11-79 Rs. 253.30
1982	10½ days	No. 785 Rs. 105.00 8-6-82
1983	123 days	No. 579 1-6-83 Rs. 1230.00 No. 809 1-7-83 No. 1110 1-11-83
1994	192 days	No. 407 30-4-84 No. 504 31-5-84 No. 960 29-9-94 No. 1054 5-11-84 No. 718 31-7-84 10844 31-8-44
1985	41 days	No. 487 Rs. 260.00 No. 694 Rs. 165.00

The management have asserted that the concerned workman was neither assigned with any work nor he had worked 240 days even in one calender year during the period.

5. The management have admitted that the concerned workman was working for some times against the contractual and casual nature during the period of 1979 to 1985 as and when required basis but he never completed 240 days of continuous service in any calender year during the above years. It has been stated by the management that the present dispute is not legally maintainable within the purview of the definition of Industrial Dispute U/s. 2A of the I.D. Act and also barred by limitation of inordinate delay of 5 years. It has been stated by the management that there is no relationship between the Employer and Employee i.e. Insurance Company and the concerned workman, therefore the present reference is void and infructuous. There is no merit in the present reference and the same is liable to be summarily dismissed. Prayer has been made on behalf of the management to pass an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

6. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paras of each other's written statement.

7. In order to substantiate their case management have produced Shri R. K. Sahu who has been examined as MW-1. On behalf of the workman Ram Snehi Bhagat, Santonarain Thakur and Shiv Kant Jha have been examined as WW-1, WW-2 and WW-3 respectively and on their behalf documents have been marked as Ext. W-1 to W-4. No document has been produced and marked on behalf of the management.

8. It has been argued on behalf of the concerned workman that he was working from 14-11-1979 and he worked till 31-8-1985 in the office of the National Insurance Corporation in Muzaffarpur Branch as Badli Sub-Staff regularly. It has also been argued that some persons junior to him have been made permanent and he has been retrenched. So he should be regularised.

9. Management counsel argued that he has not completed 240 days in any calendar year. So he cannot be regularised. Other persons who have completed 240 days in a year they have been regularised. In this respect the statement of the concerned workman, WW-1 is very much important. WW-1 in his cross-examination at page-2 has stated "my name had not been recommended through Employment Exchange. I was engaged to work as Badli Peon. I was paid my wages through voucher. I was not registered with Employment Exchange. The photo copy of Ext. W-1 was given to me by the Secretary of the Union." WW-2 Santanarain Thakur has stated in cross-examination "I have not brought document with me to show that I am working in that office. I do not remember the exact year in which the concerned workman had worked in the office. He used to be put to work by the management, say for 10 to 15 days and then he was stopped after sometime." WW-3 Shiv Kant Jha also stated in his cross-examination at page-2. "The concerned workman had not shown me any interview letter but had shown me orders in which he was put to work on Badli basis." No appointment letter has been filed by the concerned workman neither his name has been recommended by the Employment Exchange. There is no document filed on behalf of the concerned workman to show that he has worked 240 days in a calendar year. The concerned workman died on 7-2-2008 as per photo copy of death certificate. As per Ext. W-2 his employment was regretted by the management only on the ground that he had not completed 240 days in a year.

There is no doubt that he was working with the management as casual worker on whole time basis but when he has not completed 240 days in a year he could not be offered employment. He has worked only 123 days in 1983, 192 days in 1984 and 62 days in 1985. Thus they show that the concerned workman has not completed more than 240 days in any calendar year.

In view of the facts, evidence and circumstances discussed above I find no merit in the claim of the concerned workman and accordingly he is not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of National Insurance Company Ltd. Mazaffarpur of terminating the services of Sh. Ram Snehi Bhagat and rejecting the claim of his reinstatement of services is legal and justified. Consequently the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 691.—राष्ट्रपति, श्री अशोक कुमार रस्तोगी को 1-2-2010 से केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय संख्या-2, चंडीगढ़, के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में 65 वर्ष की आयु पूरी होने अर्थात् 31-7-2013 तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए-11016/2/2008-सोएलएस-II]

पी. के. ताम्रकर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th February, 2010

S.O. 691.—The President is pleased to appoint Shri Ashok Kumar Rastogi as Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Chandigarh w.e.f. 1-2-2010 till he attains the age 65 years i.e. upto 31-7-2013 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[No. A-11016/2/2008-CLS-II]

P. K. TAMRAKAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 692.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 50/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 1-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/134/2004-आईआर(वी-II)]

यू. एल. पाण्डेय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2010

S.O. 692.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.50/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to

the management of Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-2-2010.

[No. L-12012/134/2004-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT
COMPLEX DELHI**

I.D. No. 50/2004

Puran Mal S/o Shri Roop Lal,
Village and P.O. Tigaon, Bhim Basti,
Faridabad, Haryana.

Workman

Versus

The Manager,
Bank of India,
Branch-Tigaon,
Faridabad.

Management

AWARD

Puran Mal was employed as a seasonal worker at Tigaon branch of Bank of India, to fetch water during summer season. He worked in the bank for 3-4 seasons. When his services were not engaged thereafter, he raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings, failed, appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide order No.L-120 12/134/2004-IR (B-II), New Delhi dated 29th of September, 2004, with the following terms:

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India in terminating the services of Puran Mal, S/o Shri Roop Lal water carrier-cum-peon w.e.f. 6-2-2003 is just and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Claim statement was filed by Puran Mal pleading therein that he was engaged at Tigaon branch of Bank of India in the capacity of water boy-cum-peon on 1-5-95. He was paid @ Rs.75 per day. His services were dispensed with on 6-2-2003, without assigning any reason. He continuously worked for a period of 7 years and 6 months with the bank. No notice or pay in lieu thereof was given to him. No retrenchment compensation was paid to him. Action of the bank amounts to retrenchment of his services. His retrenchment is in violation of the provisions of Section 25 F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (in short the Act). He claims reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. Contest was given to his claim by the bank pleading that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the parties. It was disputed that he was engaged as a water boy-cum-peon on 1-5-95. It is denied that his services were dispensed with on 1-6-2003. It has further been denied that action of the bank amounted to retrenchment. It has been claimed that when there was no relationship of employer and employee between the parties, there was no occasion for the bank to give any notice or pay in lieu thereof to the claimant. The bank pleads that his claim statement deserves dismissal.

4. On pleadings of the parties following issues were settled.

1. Whether there exist employer and employee relationship between the parties.
2. As in terms of reference.

5. Puran Mal (WW1), Mahender Singh (WW2), G.L.Arora (WW3), Bal Chand (WW4) and Karan (WW5) were examined on behalf of the claimant. Suman Kumar Chhabra (MW 1) was examined on behalf of the management.

6. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri Amar Singh, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the workman. Shri Rajat Arora, authorized representative, raised his submissions on behalf of the management. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

ISSUE No. 1

7. Though Puran Mal swears in his affidavit that he was engaged as water boy-cum-peon at Tigaon Branch of Bank of India on daily wages on 1-5-95 and worked there till 6-2-2003, yet he could not dispel facts testified by Shri G.L.Arora, Bal Chand and Karan Singh. Shri G. L. Arora projects that he served as Deputy Manager in Tigaon branch of the bank from 2000 till 2002. Puran Mal was engaged as water boy in that branch at different spells in two years. He was engaged for about 60-70 days only. Bal Chand gives confirmation to facts testified by Shri Arora. He unfolds that in 1996 Puran Mal was engaged in the month of May, June and July in the bank as a casual labour. He presents that his services were engaged for those three months in every season for 2-3 years. Karan Singh also projected those very facts. He presents that Puran Mal was engaged in the bank for 4 months in every season, as a water boy. Therefore, facts projected by the witnesses of the claimant high light that he was engaged as a seasonal employee.

8. Shri Suman Kumar Chhabra deposed that claimant was engaged as a casual employee to do odd jobs, as and when exigency arose. He was never engaged as a regular

employee of the bank. He presents that he might have been engaged for a period of 100 or 125 days in four years. He was paid @ Rs.75 per day. He denied that Puran Mal was engaged as water boy-cum-peon from 1-5-95 and worked continuously till 6-2-2003. He concludes that he never rendered continuous service for 240 days in a calendar year.

Therefore, out of facts projected by these witnesses, it came to light that Puran Mal was engaged as a seasonal employee to work as a water boy during summer season.

9. The relationship of employer and employee is constituted by a contract, express or implied between employer and employee. A contract of service is one in which a person undertakes to serve another and to obey his reasonable orders within the scope of the duty undertaken. A contract of employment may be inferred from the conduct which goes to show that such a contract was intended although never expressed and when there has, in fact, been employment of the kind usually performed by the employees. Any such inference, however, is open to rebuttal as by showing that the relation between the parties concerned was on a charitable footing or the parties were relations or partners or were directors of a limited company which employed no staff. While the employee, at the time, when his services were engaged, need not have known the identity of his employer, there must have been some act or contract by which the parties recognized one another as master or servant.

10. As testified by the claimant and his witnesses, he was engaged as water boy by the bank during summer seasons only. His services were engaged for the months of May, June and July every year from 1999 to 2002. Shri Suman Kumar Chhabra also gave confirmation to those facts. He was paid for the actual days of his work. Hence it is evident that the claimant was engaged by the bank by way of express contract. There was existing a right in favour of the bank to supervise and control his work not only in the matter of directing what work he was to do but also the manner in which he was to do his work. These facts make it clear that there was a relationship of employer and employee between the claimant and the bank. The issue is, therefore, answered in favour of the claimant and against the bank.

ISSUE No. 2

11. As detailed above, claimant was employed in summer seasons by the bank. He worked as a seasonal workman for a few years. A 'seasonal workman' is engaged in a job which lasts during a particular season only. While a temporary workman may be engaged either for a work of temporary or casual nature or temporarily for work of a permanent nature, but a permanent workman is one who is engaged in a work of permanent nature only. The distinction between permanent workman engaged on

a work of permanent nature and a temporary workman engaged on a work of permanent nature is, in fact, that a temporary workman is engaged to fill in a temporary need of extra hands of permanent jobs. Thus when a workman is engaged on a work of permanent nature which lasts throughout the year, it is expected that he would continue there permanently unless he is engaged to fill in a temporary need. In other words a workman is entitled to expect permanency of his service. Law to this effect was laid by the Apex Court in *Jaswant Sugar Mills (1961 (1) I.L.J. 649)*.

12. As per the case of the workman his name was not called from the employment exchange to appoint him as water boy-cum-peon. Witnesses depose that time and again he was appointed in summer season to work as water boy by the bank. It has not been shown by the workman that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy or against a work of perennial in nature. Consequently it is evident that the workman was appointed against a work of temporary nature only. A temporary workman would not acquire permanency of tenure merely because he is employee in a permanent department or given some benefit ordinarily enjoyed by the permanent workman. Such proposition was laid in *Rohtas Industries Limited Vs. Brijnandan Pandey (1956(2) I.L.J. 444)*.

13. Some casual workmen employed in a Canteen, raised demand of permanency in service. The Tribunal directed that from particular date they should be treated as probationer and appointed in permanent vacancy without going into the question as to whether more than permanent workmen were necessary to be appointed in the canteen, over and above the existing permanent strength to justify the making of the casual workman as permanent, where they were working. Neither there was any permanent vacancy inexistence nor the Tribunal directed for creation of new posts. When the matter reached the Apex Court, it was announced that the Tribunal was not justified in making these directions. The workman may be made permanent only against permanent vacancies and not otherwise, announced the Apex Court in *Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Vs. their workmen (1975 (1) I.L.J. 336)*.

14. In *Uma Devi (2006(4) SCC 1)* the Apex Court considered the proposition as to whether the persons who got employment, without following of a regular procedure or even from the back door or on daily wages can be ordered to be made permanent in their posts, to prevent regular recruitment to the posts concerned. Catena of decisions over the subject were considered and the court declined the submissions of the workmen to be made permanent on the posts which were held by them in temporary or adhoc capacity for a fairly long spell. The Court ruled thus:

"With respect, why should the State be allowed to depart from the normal rule and indulge in temporary employment in permanent posts? This Court, in our view, is bound to

insists on the State making regular and proper recruitments, and is bound not to encourage or shut its eyes to the persistent transgression of the rules of regular recruitment. The direction to make permanent - the distinction between regularization and making permanent, was not emphasized here-can only encourage the State, the modal employer, to flout its own rules and would confer undue benefits on a few at the cost of many waiting to compete. With respect the directions made in *Piara Singh* (1992(4) SCC 118) is to some extent inconsistent with the conclusion in para 45 of the said judgment therein. With great respect, it appears to us that the last of the directions clearly runs counter to the constitutional scheme of employment recognized in the earlier part of the decision. Really, it cannot be said that this decision has laid down the law that all ad-hoc, temporary or casual employees engaged without following a regular recruitment procedure should be made permanent."

15. Taking note of some of recent decisions, the Apex court held that the State does not enjoy a power to make appointments in terms of article 162 of the Constitution. The Court quoted its decision in *Girish Jyanti Lal Vaghela* (2006 (2) SCC 482) with approval, wherein it was ruled thus.

"The appointment to any post under the State can only be made after a proper advertisement has been made inviting applications from eligible candidates and holding of a selection by a body of experts or a specially constituted committee whose members are fair and impartial through a written examination or interview or some other rational criteria for judging the inter se merit of candidates who have applied in response to the advertisement made. A regular appointment to the post under the State or Union cannot be made without issuing advertisement in the prescribed manner which may in some cases include inviting applications from the employment exchange, where eligible candidate get their names registered. Any regular appointment made on a post under the State or Union without issuing advertisement inviting applications from eligible candidates and without holding a proper selection where all eligible candidates get a fair chance to compete would violate the guarantee enshrined under Article 16 of the Constitution".

16. In *P.Chandra Shekhara Rao and Others* (2006 7 SCC 488) the Apex Court referred *Uma Devi's Case* (supra) with approval. It also relied the decision in *Uma Rani* (2004 7 SCC 112) and ruled that no regularization is permissible in exercise of statutory powers conferred in Article

162 of the Constitution, if the appointments have been made in contravention of the statutory rules. In *Somveer Singh* (2006 5 SCC 493) the Apex Court ruled that appointment made without following due procedure cannot be regularized.

17. Since the claimant was employed during summer season as a casual water man and rendered service for intermittent periods, he had not acquired status of an industrial employee. He had not rendered 120 days service within a period of six months. Therefore, continuous service either for a period of six months or a year, as contemplated by the provision of section 25-B of the Act, was not rendered by him. When his services were disengaged, it did not amount to retrenchment within clause (oo) of Section 2 of the Act. Action of the bank can not be faulted on the standards of legality or propriety. Issue is, therefore, answered in favour of the bank and against the claimant.

RELIEF

18. Being a seasonal employee who had not rendered continuous service for six months or one year, as contemplated by Section 25 B of the Act, the claimant cannot expect relief of reinstatement when the services came to an end, on expiry of his term of contract. He is not entitled for any relief. His claim petition is accordingly dismissed. An award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated : 29-1-2010

DR. R. K YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 693.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधित के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (सदर्थ संख्या 13/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-2-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/133/2000-आईआर(बी-11)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2010

S.O. 693.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court, No.1, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in

relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-2-2010.

[No. L-12012/133/2000-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-I, CHANDIGARH**

Case ID . No. 13/2001

Sh. Balbir Singh, 2159, Shri Guru Nanak Colony,
Vadala Rd., Tehsil : Kharar Ropar (Punjab).

... Applicant

Versus

The Asst. General Manager, Syndicate Bank,
6-Bhagwan Dass Road, Sarojini House, New Delhi-11 0001

... Respondent.

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Shri Y.P. Singh.

For the Management : Shri Vipin Mahajan.

AWARD

Passed on: 3-2-10

Government of India vide notification no. L-12012/133/2000/IR(B-II), dated 24-11-2000, by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. (the Act in short) has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank in terminating the services of their workman Shri Balbir Singh, Clerk w.e.f. 1-8-98 is just and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled?”

After receiving the reference, parties were informed. Parties appeared and filed their respective pleadings. On perusal of the pleadings of both of the parties, it is evident that workman was charge sheeted on 27-07-98 for fraudulently withdraw an amount of Rs. 53,222 during the period from 6-8-95 to 12-11-1995 and from 28-4-97 to 4-12-97 as mentioned in postal outward register.

From the perusal of the pleadings of the parties, it is also evidently clear that workman was alleged to commit the above irregularities as follows :—

- (i) He misappropriated a sum of Rs. 53,222 belonging to the Bank, through various fraudulent means while working in dispatch section.

- (ii) He destroyed/caused destruction of Postal Journal pertaining to the period 28-04-97 to 4-12-97 to conceal you fraudulent acts. It was apprehended that the amount fraudulently drawn may further increase.

- (iii) He fabricated certain records by resorting to dubious means to facilitate his fraudulent acts.

- (iv) He violated the guidelines stipulated in Article No. 39.1.62(4) of WOI, Volume IV to facilitate the frauds and their concealment.

The workman has challenged the enquiry report, punishment order and the order of the appellate authority on the ground that adequate opportunity of being heard was not given to him. He has not committed any misconduct by withdrawing the amount in question. It was also alleged by the workman that failure of department to detect the fraud allegedly to be committed for a long period justified his contention. He was punished hypothetically without any evidence against him.

It is admitted that charge sheet was given to the workman on 27-7-1998. It is also admitted that a departmental enquiry was conducted. It is also admitted and proved by the materials on record that workman and his defence representative appeared before enquiry officer on all the dates fixed for hearing of departmental enquiry. It is the allegation of the workman that proper opportunity of being heard was not given. This is the allegation and contention in garlanding words. Workman has failed to mention the instances which proved even prima facie that he was not afforded the opportunity of being heard.

I have gone through the evidence written and documentary and all the materials on record. Enquiry report and proceedings of enquiry are on record. The management of the bank produced, only one witness before Enquiry Officer and the witness was Shri Madan M. W.I who has categorically in his chief-examination narrated that though the amounts were claimed by the workman as postal charges, whereas some of the posts were not send by the workman. “The witness was cross-examined by the defence representative in detail. I have gone through the chief examination and cross-examination of the witness M.W.I Shri S. Madan. He has specifically narrated in clear terms how the amount was claimed by the workman which was in fact not use for official purposes.

On perusal of the materials on record, it is also evident that opportunity for adducing evidence in defence was also afforded to the workman. Proceedings of enquiry makes it clear that workman refused to avail the opportunity. He was also afforded the opportunity for submitted the written briefs.

I have also gone through the report of enquiry submitted by the enquiry officer. After perusal of the entire

enquiry proceedings and the enquiry report in my view there is no scope for this Tribunal to interfere in the findings given by the enquiry officer.

The copy of the enquiry report was provided with to the workman. He was also given a show cause notice with proposed punishment. After affording the opportunity of hearing the disciplinary authority awarded the punishment of tennination of the workman from the services. The workman preferred an appeal which was dismissed by the appellate authority.

The charges which is proved against the workman is regarding withdrew an amount of Rs. 53,222 in a long time as a postal charges, whereas the amount withdrew was not used for official purposes for dispatching posts by the workman. It is a gross misconduct and in my view the punishment awarded is in proportionate to the committed misconduct.

Thus, for the reasons mentioned above, I am of the view that no interference in the findings of the enquiry officer and in the punishment awarded is warranted. The workman is not entitled for any relief. The reference is answered accordingly. Let Central Government be informed for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 694.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसर्ग में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एस. डी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 54/91) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-02-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/158/1988-आईआर(सी-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2010

S.O. 694.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 54/91) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-02-2010.

[No. I-22012/158/1988-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/54/91

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

The General Secretary,
Bhartiya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS),
Chirimiri, PO Haldibadi,
Distt. Surguja (MP) Workman/Union

Versus

Deputy Chief Mining Engineer,
West Chirimiri Colliery of SECL,
PO Chirimiri,
Distt. Surguja (MP) Management

AWARD

Passed on this 5th day of February, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/158/88-D-IV(B) dated 3-4-91 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of West Chirimiri Colliery of Chirimiri Area of SECL in dismissing their workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta, Tub-Writer, vide letter No. WC/78/7/88 dated 18-1-1988 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that the workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta Tub-Writer was permanent employee of the management of West Chirimiri Colliery of SECL and was also Deputy General Secretary of Bhartiya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS). He was illegally terminated from the service vide letter No. WC/78/7/88 dated 18-1-1988. He is said to have been victimized for his legitimate Trade Union activities. It is stated that he was chargesheeted but simultaneously disciplinary action and the criminal case were initiated against him. The further case is that as contained in the chargesheet of the departmental enquiry, on 1-10-1987 at about 11.45 PM, he talked on telephone with Mr. N. S. Sabrawal, Colliery Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery to provide the bus for visiting Sister Collieries on the eve of Puja. When the Manager expressed his inability, he went to his residence and forcibly entered into his bedroom and started behaving with him in riotous and indecent manner and abused him in filthy and unparliamentary languages which are reproduced below :—

"AAP KO GARI DENI PAREGI. GARI AAP KI YA
AAP KE BAAP KI NEHI HAI. GARI KAMPANI KI
HAI. AGAR AAP GARI NEHI DENGE TO ISKE LIYE
AAP KO BHUGATNA PAREGA."

It is also alleged that he had threatened the Manager or dire consequence against his life and property. Thereafter he again came at about 12.15 in the midnight alongwith 10-15 persons and forcibly entered into the residence by scaling over the locked gate and started shouting and knocking the door and continuously ringing the bell. It is also alleged that they had brick batted on the door and window. Ultimately Mr. Sabrawal came outside and then the workman and others shouted and abused him with filthy languages. It is stated that the management has falsely implicated in the instance case and passed order of termination after enquiry. Under the circumstances, the reference be answered in favour of the Workman/Union.

3. The management appeared and filed written statement to contest the proceeding. The case of the management, inter alia, is that admittedly the workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta was working as underground Munshi. It is alleged that on 1-10-87 at about 11.45 PM, the workman committed criminal house trespass by entering into the bed room for asking to provide a bus to visit sisters colliery and on expressing inability to provide the same by the Colliery Manager Shri N. S. Sabrawal, he used filthy language, tried to assault him and threatened him with dire consequences. Thereafter at 12.15 PM, the said workman alongwith 10 or 12 persons again committed house trespass by scaling over the locked gate and shouted and knocked the door. He continuously rang the bell and brick batted on the doors and windows. When Shri Sabrawal came outside, he was abused with filthy language. The Colliery Manager reported the matter in writing to the competent authority who issued chargesheet. On insufficient reply, the departmental proceeding was constituted. After completion of the domestic enquiry, the Enquiry Officer submitted enquiry report on 7-12-87. The competent authority after considering the entire papers passed the order of dismissal from service vide order dated 18-1-88. It is also admitted that the criminal case was instituted before the police regarding the alleged occurrence on the complaint made by Shri Sabrawal and chargesheet was submitted. It is stated that the criminal case has nothing to do with the disciplinary action. It is submitted that merely because the workman happens to be Trade Union Leader, he had no right to enter into the house of Shri Sabrawal in the midnight and assaulted him and create criminal acts of misconduct. It is submitted that if the departmental enquiry is found illegal and not valid, then the management be permitted to prove the misconduct on merit in the Tribunal.

4. The preliminary issue was taken up on 23-2-96 as to whether the departmental enquiry was legal and valid. It is held that the departmental enquiry was not fair and proper. Thereafter the management is permitted to prove misconduct in court.

5. Now the issues for consideration in the proceeding is as follows :—

- (i) Whether the management is able to prove the misconduct of the workman in court?

- (ii) If no, what relief the workman is entitled to?

6. Before discussing the evidence on record, the following facts are admitted by the parties :

1. The workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta, Tub-writer, was permanent employee of the management of West Chirimiri Colliery of SECL.
2. The workman was Deputy General Secretary of Bhartiya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS).
3. He was terminated from the service after domestic departmental proceeding vide letter No. WC/78/7/88 dated 18-1-1988 which is held illegal.
4. Criminal case and departmental proceedings are based on same and similar facts and on similar charges.
5. In the criminal case before the Criminal Court, the prosecution failed to prove the charges beyond all reasonable doubts and the workman was, accordingly, acquitted.
6. The departmental enquiry is found not fair and valid by the Tribunal vide order dated 23-2-96.
7. On 1-10-87 at 11.45 PM, Shri Gupta telephoned the Manager for School Bus to go to sister collieries to witness the Durga Puja.

Issue No. 1 :

7. Now the burden is on the management to prove misconduct against the workman. Let us examine the evidence of the management. The management has examined in all five witnesses. The Management has also filed Departmental Enquiry papers. Management witness No. 6 is the complainant Shri N. S. Sabrawal, Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery. He has stated in his evidence at Para-5 that he had made a complaint to this effect to the General Manager, SECL, Chirimiri Area, a copy of which is at Page-1 of the Departmental Enquiry Papers. He has also made statement before the Enquiry Officer which is to be used as previous statement for the purpose of corroboration or contradiction. He has made his statement before the Enquiry Officer at page-29 in the said proceeding wherein he has stated that he complained in writing regarding the occurrence to the General Manager on 2-10-87. This fact is totally contradicted from the complaint made to the General Manager which is at page No. 1 of the Departmental Enquiry Paper. The complaint petition shows that it was written on 4-10-87 and was placed before the Dy. CPM on 5-10-87. This shows that the real complaint filed by the complainant Shri Sabrawal on 2-10-87 was suppressed by the management. It looks probable that the said complaint dated 2-10-87 might have not disclosed any misconduct against the workman. This shows that the basis of the

allegation of the entire proceeding appears to be not properly placed and have been concealed for the reason best known to the management.

8. The another important point is as to whether the workman, Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta had abused the said Manager in the manner as has been alleged by the management? If so, then where mere usage of such language may be the basis of an order of dismissal. The written statement of the management shows that it is simply alleged that Shri Gupta abused in filthy manner and at another place in the written statement, it is stated that he abused with filthy language. The exact language used to insult the manager is not pleaded. The case of the management is that the Manager Shri Sabrawal also lodged FIR before the police. The photocopy of the challan of the police is filed which is marked as Exhibit M/13. The said challan shows that FIR was lodged by the Manager on 15-11-87 at 22.30 hours. This shows that the FIR was lodged after one and half months. The challan (Exhibit M/13) does not disclose that the workman Shri Gupta had abused the Manager rather it appears that he had simply threatened. The management has also filed photocopy of the deposition of Shri Sabrawal of the criminal case which is marked as Exhibit M/22. The deposition shows that the workman had told him that he has to provide the school bus and it is not of his house. If he will not provide the same, he will have to bear the consequences. This clearly shows that the Colliery Manager, Shri N. S. Sabrawal has made development in the alleged language used by the workman during the course of his evidence in the Tribunal. Moreover it is already discussed earlier that the real complaint filed before the management on 2-10-87 is also not brought on the record to corroborate the evidence of the said Manager. The evidence of the Manager Shri Sabrawal regarding the text of language used to abuse him is also not pleaded in the Written Statement. M.W.1 Shri Kunchi and M.W.2 Satya Narain have not supported in their evidence that the workman Shri Gupta had abused the Manager as has been alleged by the management. M.W.3 Shri Shyam Narayan Singh has stated completely different abusive words in his evidence which is not alleged by the management. M.W.4 Shri Virendra Kumar Sharma is working as Personnel Manager in Rajgamar colliery. He is not an eye witness and has deposed on the basis of record. He has also not stated the exact words used to insult to the Mines Manager, Shri Sabrawal. Thus the evidence adduced by the management does prove that the workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta had abused and threatened the manager on denial to provide the vehicle.

9. The learned counsel for the Union/workman submitted that even if it is presumed that the indiscreet language was used by the workman such indiscreet language cannot be the basis of order of dismissal. The learned counsel for the workman has placed reliance on a decision reported in 2002-1-LLJ Page 213, Raju & others

Versus Management of Aurofood Private Limited, Auroville and another wherein the Hon'ble High Court of Madras held that—

“Therefore the mere usage of such language cannot itself be, per se, the basis of an order of dismissal. If that be so, the Labour Court, having been vested with the power to interfere with the quantum of punishment such as inflicted upon the petitioner and having failed to exercise such power to interfere with the quantum of punishment imposed upon the petitioner when he was sought to be dismissed from service for very trivial charges, requires this Court to interfere with such order of dismissal that shocks the conscience of this Court, as held in UP State Road Transport Corporation Versus Mahesh Kumar Mishra reported in 2000(3)SCC 450: 2000-1-L.J-1113.”

Thus it is clear that even if it is presumed that the alleged un-parliamentary words were used, the same is not sufficient to such order of dismissal.

10. The Union/workman also adduced evidence in the case Workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta has stated in his statement that he is office bearer of Central B.K.M.S Union and was Vice-chairman of Durga Puja Samiti. He had a moral liabilities to do effort to provide bus to the workers to visit sister collieries. His entire evidence clearly shows that there is nothing in his evidence to show that Shri Gupta had abused the Mines Manager in the manner has been alleged by the management rather only suggestion is given to the witness in cross-examination that he had used un-parliamentary language and even the exact words are not suggested. None of the witnesses examined on behalf of the Union/workman have supported the facts that Shri Gupta had abused the Mines Manager for not providing the bus. The management has cross examined all these witnesses, at length but there is nothing in their cross-examination to substantiate that the workman, Shri Gupta had abused and threatened the Mines Manager. The above discussion clearly shows that the management has measurably failed to establish that the workman Shri Gupta, who happens to be Deputy General Secretary of Bhartiya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) had used un-parliamentary language and threatened the Manager.

11. Another important factual aspect, as has been alleged by the management, is that the workman, Shri Gupta went twice at the residence of the Mines Manager alongwith others in odd hours in the midnight for demanding bus to visit sister collieries on the eve of Puja and committed criminal house tress pass. There after shouted there, knocked the door, continuously rang the bell and brick batted on the door and window. It is an admitted fact that the workman, Shri Gupta alongwith others went to the residence of the Mines Manager in odd hours for school bus to visit sister collieries by the workers. Now let us examine the evidence adduced by the management. On the

basis of allegation, it is clear that admittedly there was no assault, nor in evidence of the main complainant Shri Sabrawal (M.W.5) that there was an attempt to assault.

12. M.W.5 Shri Sabrawal has stated in his evidence that Shri Gupta asked him on telephone for the school bus to the sister collieries to witness Durga Puja. This fact is also not denied. He has further stated that he expressed his inability to provide the vehicle at odd hours and after about 10 minutes he alongwith some persons came at his residence. That time his guard was putting a lock in the main gate. He has not disclosed the name of the guard. He has stated that Shri Gupta forcibly entered into his bungalow and came to his bed room. He was on the bed and was about to sleep. He questioned from Shri Gupta and expressed his inability to provide them vehicle in odd hours. They started shouting and used filthy language. He apprehended assault and therefore tried to escape by saying to collect the key of the Bus from Goomti but they forced him to ring to Goomti for key. He did the same knowing fully well that the key was not with the guard. Soon after they came and Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta and Shri Parveen Gupta scaled over the locked gate and knocked the door, and continuously rang the bell. On no response, brick batted on the door. He opened the door and expressed his inability to provide the bus and asked them to go but they abused and threatened for dire consequence. This story appears to be not probable because at the first instance, he apprehended assault and as such to escape from them, he sent them to collect the key from the Goomti knowing it fully well that the key was not there. At the second occasion, he had no apprehension of assault which it is alleged that they were in riotous mood at the door and came outside the bungalow without seeking help of the police or any other person. Secondly this story is also not acceptable because he has stated in his evidence that he made complaint to the General Manager which is at Page No.1 of the departmental enquiry papers. In the departmental enquiry, he has stated that he made complaint to the General Manager on 2-10-87 which is to be used for contradiction. The complaint of Shri Sabrawal at Page-1 of the departmental proceeding shows that it was of 4-10-87. This clearly shows that the real complaint is neither placed before the departmental proceeding nor in this case. The basis of the complaint appears to be not established as such the above story is not probable and reliable.

13. One another aspect is also clear that the management witness Shri Sabrawal has also stated in his evidence that he had lodged FIR regarding the alleged occurrence before the police who submitted challan before the Magistrate, Manendragarh. The said copy of challan is marked as Exhibit M/13. He has also stated that he had also given evidence before the Enquiry Officer. The enquiry proceeding shows that he had been examined on 27-11-87 and 28-11-87. On 27-11-87 he had made complaint to the General Manager on 2-10-87 and written FIR to police. The

written FIR of Shri Sabrawal appears to be written on 2-10-87 which is Exhibit M/15 but there is nothing to indicate that it was lodged before the police on the same day. The challan (Exhibit M/13) gives different picture. The challan shows that it was lodged before the police on 15-11-87 at 22.30 hours. It shows that it was lodged after one and half months. This criminal case ended in acquittal. Shri Sabrawal has given no explanation as to why he had not lodged the FIR on 2-10-87 as has been alleged. This fact also looks probable that the story of the occurrence is not reliable.

14. The management has examined other witnesses as well. MW-4 Virendra Kumar Sharma is not an eye witness. He was not witness of the enquiry or in the criminal case. M.W.1 Sukhlal is line mazdoor. He is not chowkidar or guard of the bungalow. He is said to be residing at the back of the bungalow and appears to do work of the complainant. He appears to be interested witness. His evidence deposed before the criminal court contradicts his evidence adduced in this case. The manner of occurrence appears to have been changed in both the evidence. M.W.2 Satyanarain has stated in his evidence that he does not know the occurrence of dated 1-10-87. M.W.-3 Shyam Narain Singh has refused to answer the questions in cross-examination. The veracity of the evidence of this witness is not tested. His evidence is not reliable. Thus the evidence of the management, as has been discussed, is not sufficient to prove misconduct of the workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta.

15. On the other hand, the Union workman has also adduced evidence in the case. WW.1 Parveen Kumar Gupta has not stated on the point of occurrence. WW-2 Siddha Nath Tripathi has come to say that the workman Shri Gupta is a Trade Union leader and during the period of Puja, the bus was being provided. He has stated that the workman had phoned to Shri Sabrawal on the alleged date and thereafter he told him that within 10-15 minutes the bus is reaching. When the bus did not reach, they went to the residence of Sabrawal. The guard told them that Shri Sabrawal was sleeping, then they returned back. This shows that no occurrence in the manner as has been alleged, was taken place on the alleged date. WW.-3 Prasanna Kumar Sharma has stated that the workman is a Trade Union Leader. He is not witness of occurrence. WW-4 Mohd. Salim Siddiqui. He has stated that on the alleged date, the bus was to be provided for visiting sister colliery on the eve of Durga Puja and the workman had talked with the manager Shri Sabrawal but when the bus did not reach there, Ajay Gupta went at the residence of Mr. Sabrawal. The workman Mr. Mahesh Kumar Gupta did not go to the residence of Sabrawal. There is nothing in his evidence that the occurrence took place in the manner as has been alleged by the management. WW-5 Ram Swarup Sahu has stated that colliery bus was being provided to the colliery workers for visiting Puja places. The applicant/workman was office bearer-of BKMS in the year 1987. On the alleged

date, the workman came at his residence at about 11.30 PM in the night. He has not stated about occurrence. WW-6 Ajay Kumar Gupta is not cross examined and as such his evidence is not to be looked into. WW-7 is the workman, Mr. Mahesh Kumar Gupta has stated in his evidence that he was office bearer of the Union and before 1987, the bus was provided to visit sister collieries on the occasion of Durga Puja and for providing bus, it was talked with the then Manager Mr. Sabrawal about 3 to 4 days ago and he had permitted to provide bus. He was also Vice Chair of Puja Committee. He has stated that on the alleged date, he telephoned to the Manager for bus who told him that the driver is not available and make arrangement for driver. After arrangement of driver, he went at the residence of the Manager but he refused to provide the same. He told him in a behaved manner that if it was not to be provided, it must be told earlier. Thereafter he returned back. Thus the evidence of the Union/workman clearly shows that no occurrence took place in the manner as has been alleged by the management.

16. The evidence of the workman clearly shows that the bus was being provided every year during Durga Puja to visit sister collieries to the workers. The management witness, Mr. Sabrawal has admitted in his evidence that the company's bus occasionally provided to the workers on exigencies and Area Manager is competent to provide the bus. He has further stated that Area Manager was on leave and he was incharge on his place. Durga Puja was celebrated till odd hours. It looks probable that the demand of the Bus by Union leader to visit the sister collieries on the eve of Puja had made annoyance to him as the applicant/workman rang at odd hours resulting in making complaint before authority on 2-10-1987 but such complaint did not disclose any misconduct. Hence it was suppressed by the management.

17. The learned counsel for the workman submitted that in the instant case, it is alleged by the management that the workman Mr. Mahesh Kumar Gupta and Mr. Parveen Gupta committed criminal house trespass in riotous mood throwing brickbatts and entered into the room abused him but no chargesheet was issued against Mr. Parveen Gupta. Though the allegation was same against Mr. Parveen Gupta. He was singling out to proceed departmentally and passed the disproportionate punishment of dismissal. The learned counsel has relied a decision reported in (2001)10 S.C.C.530 Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co.Ltd. versus Jitendra Prasad Singh and Others wherein the Hon'ble Court has held that—

“On an enquiry being held, the enquiry authority found that the allegation of misconduct is proved and the disciplinary authority on consideration of the report of the enquiry authority and the other relevant material dismissed the first respondent from service. Thereafter, a reference to the Labour Court at the instance of the first respondent was made.

The Labour Court though held on a preliminary question that the disciplinary enquiry conducted against the first respondent is valid came to the conclusion after perusing the documentary and oral evidence on record that the dismissal was not justified and held that he was entitled to reinstatement with full back wages with continuity in service and other consequential benefits. A writ petition was filed in the High Court which was allowed but on the basis of certain offer made, the learned Single Judge also directed that the appellant shall pay to the first respondent salary from the date of discharge till the date of the order in a lumpsum of Rs.50,000/-. Thereupon both the management and the workman filed two appeals, in the appeals, several questions were raised as to whether the act attributed to the first respondent would amount to misconduct at all which will entail a disciplinary enquiry at the instance of the management to end up with his dismissal; strong reliance was placed on *Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd. v. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Meerut*. Ultimately, however, the two learned judges were agreed on one aspect of the matter that the question, whether on misconduct attributed to the workman there should have been casual connection between misconduct and employment of the workman may not be of much significance when such acts have taken place within the premises of the factory, should be decided in an appropriate case. What influenced the Court in deciding the matter is that :

‘Since as many as three workmen on almost identical charges were found guilty of misconduct in connection with the same incident, though in separate proceedings, and one was punished with only one month's suspension, and the other was ultimately reinstated in view of the findings recorded by the Labour Court and affirmed by the High Court and the Supreme Court, it would be denial of justice to the appellant if he alone is singled out for punishment by way of dismissal from service’.

As the judgement is rested upon this position, what ever other views may have been expressed in the course of the judgement may be of no significance. In that view of the matter, we think there is no need to interfere with the order made by the High Court, that too in a proceeding arising under Article 136 of the Constitution. Hence we decline to interfere with the order made by the High Court. The appeals are dismissed accordingly.”

Thus it is clear that even if it is said that the workman had committed misconduct, it is unjustified that the one of the

worker is dismissed from service and another is even not prosecuted.

18. Another point raised by the learned counsel for the workman that in this case criminal proceeding and departmental proceeding are based on identical and similar set of facts and in the criminal proceeding the workman was acquitted on 16-2-93. As such it is unjust to punish in the departmental proceeding. The learned counsel has relied on a decision reported in (2006)5 S.C.C. 446 G.M. Tank versus State of Gujrat and others wherein the Hon'ble Court has held that—

"In our opinion, such facts and evidence in the departmental as well as criminal proceedings were the same without there being any iota of difference, the appellant should succeed. The distinction which is usually proved between the departmental and criminal proceedings on the basis of the approach and burden of proof would not be applicable in the instant case. Though the finding recorded in the domestic enquiry was found to be valid by the courts below, when there was an honourable acquittal of the employee during the pendency of the proceedings challenging the dismissal, the same requires to be taken note of and the decision in Paul Anthony case will apply. We therefore, hold that the appeal filed by the appellant deserves to be allowed."

The learned counsel for the workman also relied on order dated 18-1-2007 passed in W.P. No. 4051/2000 K. Indesh Kumar Tripathi versus Union of India and others. The judgement of G.M. Tank (Supra) is relied.

19. The learned counsel for the management submitted that there was not a clean acquittal of the workman in the criminal case as such the above cited rulings are not applicable in the instance case. The learned counsel for the management has relied upon a decision reported in 2009-1-LLJ-220(SC) West Bokaro Colliery (TISCO Ltd.) Versus Ram Parvesh Singh where the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that :

"Tribunal has set aside the report of the Enquiry Officer and the order of dismissal passed by the Punishing Authority by observing that the charges against the respondent were not proved beyond reasonable doubt. It has repeatedly been held by this Court that the acquittal in a criminal case would not operate as a bar for drawing up of a disciplinary proceeding against a delinquent. It is well settled principle of law that yardstick and standard of proof in a criminal case is different from the one in disciplinary proceedings. While the standard of proof in a criminal case is proof beyond all reasonable doubt, the standard of proof in a departmental proceeding is preponderance of probabilities."

20. On perusal of the judgment passed in criminal case on 16-2-93 (Exhibit M-14), it is clear that the accused

(workman) was acquitted on the basis of benefit of doubt. I agree with the view of the learned counsel for the management that it was not a clean acquittal and the ruling cited by him is applicable in the case.

21. The learned counsel for the management has also cited the following rulings

1. 2005(1)LLJ 1135, Employer, Management colliery, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. versus Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.
2. 2005(3)SCC 401 M.P. Electricity Board versus Jagdish Chandra Sharma.
3. 1997(1)LLJ 1212 New Shorrock Mills versus Maheshbhai T. Rao.
4. 2004(11)LLJ 429, Rajmani Sharma Versus P. O. CGIT, Jabalpur and others.

The above rulings are not applicable in the instant case where it is established that the management has not proved the misconduct against the workman, Mr. Mahesh Kumar Gupta in Court and the departmental proceeding conducted by the Enquiry Officer was held illegal. It is also established that the workman Mr. Mahesh Kumar Gupta was singled out and punished whereas the charges were also against Mr. Parveen Gupta and he was not even prosecuted. Accordingly the issue is decided in favour of the workman.

22. On the basis of the discussion made above, it is apparent that the action of the management of West Chirimiri Area of SECL in dismissing his workman Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta, Tub-writer, vide letter No. WC/78/7/88 dated 18-1-1988 is illegal and unjustified. The dismissal order dated 18-1-1988 is, hereby, set aside. The management is directed to reinstate the workman, Shri Mahesh Kumar Gupta from the date of dismissal and to pay the full back wages from the date of re-instatement. Accordingly the reference is answered.

23. In the result, award is passed without any costs.

24. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 695.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के सदस्य नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. -1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-02-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/32/2006-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2010

S.O. 695.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 78/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.P.W.D. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-02-2010.

[No. L-42012/32/2006-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX,
DELHI**

I. D. No. 78/06

Tara Chand, Khalasi
Through All India CPWD (MRM)
Karamchari Sangathan, House No.4823,
Gali No.13, Balbir Nagar Extension, Shahdara,
New Delhi - 110032

... Workman

Vs.

1. The Superintending Engineer,
Coordination Circle,
(Elect.) CPWD,
R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

2. The Executive Engineer,
ECD-V, CPWD,
Pushpa Bhawan,
New Delhi

... Management

AWARD

A muster roll khalasi was employed by the Executive Engineer, Electrical Construction Division No.V of the CPWD, on 12-8-1983. His services were regularized on 22-3-93. However he claimed regularization of his services from the date of his initial appointment, in pursuance of order passed by the Apex Court in Surender Singh's case (1986 (1) SCC 632). When his request was not conceded to, he raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-42012/32/2006-IR(DU), New Delhi, dated 9-10-06, with the following terms :—

“Whether the action of the All India CPWD(MRM) Karamchari Sangathan for regularization of service of Tara Chand as the Safai Karamchari w.e.f. 12-8-83 is legal and justified? If yes to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. Claim statement was filed on behalf of Shri Tara Chand by All India Central PWD (MRM) Karamchari Sangathan (Regd.) (hereinafter referred to as the claimant union), pleading that Tara Chand was employed as a muster roll karamchari on 12-8-83 under Executive Engineer, Electrical Construction Division (V) CPWD, New Delhi. He had put in 240 days of continuous service in each calendar year from the date of his employment till the date of regularization of his services. His services were regularized on that post on 22-3-93. The Apex Court in Surender Singh's case had held that services of all daily rated workmen should be regularized from the date of their initial employment, in case they have put in six months of continuous service. In pursuance of the said judgment, Government of India took a decision to regularize services of all daily rated workmen by 7-11-88. The Director General (Works), CPWD had also issued order dated 25-8-88 to that effect. There are three wings under CPWD viz. Civil, Electrical and Horticultural, where several daily rated workmen are employed. Horticulture Wing of the management had regularized services of their daily rated workmen on 7-12-88, while the Electrical and Civil Wings of the management have not taken any action in that regard. Employment of muster roll employees for years together is an unfair labour practice. Tara Chand is covered under the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, (in short the Act). Orders dated 26-7-06 have been issued for payment of gratuity to all muster roll/daily rated employees. Ram Khilari, a daily rated workman, have been regularized in pursuance of an award passed by the Industrial Tribunal. The claimant is similarly situated as Ram Khilari and is entitled for regularization of his services from the date of his initial employment. Pension Rules contemplates that a workman who is getting monthly wages under proper scale of pay, is eligible for pensionary benefits. The workman approached through the claimant union for regularization of his services, but to not avail. It has been claimed that services of Tara Chand may be regularized from the date of his initial appointment.

3. Contest was given to the claim pleading that the Apex Court never directed the management to regularize services of daily rated muster roll employees from the date of their initial appointment. However, the Court emphasized on the Government to take steps for regularization of the service of muster roll employees. Therefore, 8982 posts were created in September, 1992 for regularization of eligible workers, engaged prior to 19-11-85. All workmen were regularized from prospective dates and not from the dates of their initial appointments. The claimant was too junior to be regularized against those posts. Whenever a vacant post was available and his name fell in seniority for regularization, his services were regularized w.e.f. 22-3-93. It has been pleaded that claim of the workman for regularization of his service from the date of his initial appointment is uncalled for.

4. Shri Satish Kumar Sharma, authorized representative made a statement that no evidence is required in the case. He presents that the case may be adjudicated on the basis of admitted facts. Shri S.P. Gupta, Executive Engineer, also clarified that the management does not want to adduce evidence in the matter. Consequently evidence of the parties were closed.

5. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri S. K. Sharma, authorized representative, raised submissions on behalf of the workman. Shri S. A. Khan, authorized representative, raised submissions on behalf of the management. I have given my careful consideration to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

6. As emerge out of the facts pleaded by the parties, Tara Chand joined services of the management as a muster roll khalasi on 12-8-83 under Executive Engineer, Electrical Construction Division No. 5 of C.P.W.D. He projects a claim that his services were to be regularized after completion of two years continuous service. He has placed reliance on an order dated 25-8-88 issued by the office of Director General (Works), CPWD. Perusal of the said order makes it clear that an exercise was undertaken by CPWD authorities to regularize all muster roll employees, who had put in six months continuous services in pursuance of missives given by Apex Court in Surinder Singh's case. All superintending Engineers (Coordination), Superintending Engineer Civil and Electrical were called upon to examine the service record of all eligible muster roll employees. They were required to finalise trade test etc. which were to be taken by muster roll employees for purpose of regularisation. Seniority list dated 30-12-03 was also relied by the workman. Perusal of the aforesaid circular makes it clear that Director General (Works) has commanded all Divisional heads to take steps for regularization of the services of muster roll workers, who have rendered 240 days service each in two consecutive years in a higher category, even if they have worked in a lower category for sometime, subject to the condition that service rendered in lower category would not be considered for the purpose of seniority or for any other purpose and further subject to the condition that an option should be taken from the concerned muster roll worker at the time of his absorption in the lower/higher category of work charge establishment and such all those who opt for absorption in the lower category may be allowed to do so. The aforesaid circular makes it clear that regularization of such a worker is subject to availability of a vacant post.

7. Government of India had laid guidelines for regularization of muster roll employees. As per guidelines laid, the work which cannot be entrusted to regular employees, for those situations posts are to be created with the concurrence of Finance Ministry. As per facts

projected by various Chief Engineers and Divisional Heads, 12440 muster roll employees were to be regularized. Department of Personnel and Training had instructed to regularize service of such persons by 7th of December, 88. All Divisional Heads were instructed to check records of muster roll employees, who were to be regularized. They were further advised to administer trade test and prepare records in respect of posts for which regular vacancies were to be created. In pursuance of the guidelines so laid, 8982 posts were created by the Government of India in September, 92 for regularization of muster roll employees, in compliance of missives given by the Apex Court in Surinder Singh's case (supra).

8. It is not the case of the workman that his seniority made him eligible for regularization, when 8982 posts were created by the Government of India. Though seniority list dated 30-12-03 has been placed on record, yet workman could not project that he was senior enough to be regularized against the posts created by the Government of India in September, 92. It is apparent that the workman could not show that he was senior enough and his seniority made him eligible for regularization of the job against the posts created by the Government of India, in pursuance of the directive given by the Apex Court in Surinder Singh's case (supra). Consequently, it is evident that the workman has not been able to project that there was a vacancy prior to 22-3-93 for regularization of his services as Khalasi. When there was no vacancy prior to 22-3-93 claim of the workman for regularization of his services had not matured. Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of the workman to present that his services ought to have been regularized on completion of two years of continuous services, in pursuance of the circular.

9. Circular No. 29/77/2000-ECX, New Delhi, dated 26-6-2006 was issued by the Director General (Works), CPWD, in respect of payment of gratuity to its casual hand receipt and muster roll workers under the Act. The said circular makes it clear that the matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Labour and it was clarified that the Act is applicable to casual, muster roll, hand receipt and daily rated workers of the CPWD. Consequently all A.D.s, CS, SCS, S.C. Coordination, Executive Engineer, Directorate of Horticulture, Additional Directorate of Horticulture, Deputy Director of Horticulture, All Deputy Welfare Labour Commissioners and Assistant Labour Welfare Commissioners were requested to make payment of gratuity to casual muster roll, hand receipt and daily rated workers of CPWD as admissible under the Act. It was further mentioned therein that the current pending court cases on the similar issue may be defended or got settled accordingly. Therefore, it is evident that the management admits the claim of all casual muster roll, hand receipt or daily rated workers of the CPWD for payment of gratuity under the Act.

10. Whether service rendered by the workman, which was paid from contingency, can be counted towards pension? For an answer, provisions of CCS Pension Rules, 1972 (in short the Rules) are to be considered. Rule 14 of the said Rules makes provision in that regard. It emerges out of the provisions of Rule 14 that periods of service paid from contingencies do not count as qualifying service for pension. However Government of India took a decision in May, 1968 and an office memorandum was issued on 14-5-1968, wherein it is detailed that in some cases, employees paid from contingencies, employed in types of work requiring services of whole-time workers and are paid on monthly rates of pay or daily rates computed and paid on monthly basis and on being found fit brought on to regular establishment. The question whether in such cases service paid from contingencies should be allowed to count for pension and if so to what extent has been considered in the National Council and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Council, it has been decided that half of the service paid from contingencies will be allowed to count toward pension at the time of absorption in regular employment subject to the following conditions, viz.—

- (a) Service paid from contingencies should have been, in a job involving whole-time employment (and not part-time for a portion of the day).
- (b) Service paid from contingencies should be in a type of work or job for which regular posts could have been sanctioned, e.g., malis, chowkidars, khalasis, etc.
- (c) The service should have been one for which the payment is made either on monthly or daily rates computed and paid on a monthly basis and which though not analogous to the regular scale of pay should bear some relation in the matter of pay to those being paid for similar jobs being performed by staffs in regular establishments.
- (d) The service paid from contingencies should have been continuous and followed by absorption in regular employment without a break.
- (e) Subject to the above conditions being fulfilled, the weightage for past service paid from contingencies will be limited to the period after 1st January, 1961 for which authentic records of service may be available. Reference can be made to office memorandum No. G.I., M.F. O.M. No. 12(1)-EV 68, dated 14th May, 1968.

11. Here in this case it is not a matter of dispute that the workman, who was paid from contingencies, was performing whole time job with the management since 12-8-83. His services were regularized on 23-6-93. He performed functions analogous to regular employees till the date of his regularization. His services with the

management were continuous without any break. He satisfied all the conditions laid down in the aforesaid office memorandum issued by the Govt. of India. Hence, the management is under an obligation to comply the said office memorandum and count service of the workman for the purpose of pension.

12. In view of the foregoing reasons, it stands established that the workman failed to show a case for regularization of his services from the date of initial employment. Hence demand of the claimant Union for regularization of services of Tara Chand as Safai Karamchari w.e.f. 12-8-83 is neither legal nor justified. Hence demand of the claimant union is to be discarded. However the management is under an obligation to comply the aforesaid circular and the Rules. Resultantly it is expedient to command the management to record services rendered by Tara Chand as muster roll employee in his service book, which services would be taken into account for payment of gratuity under the Act, at the time of his superannuation or death, as the contingency may arise as well as for calculation of qualifying service for pension under the Pension Rules 1972. An award is accordingly passed. It may be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated : 1-12-2009.

DR. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 696.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मार्च 2010 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा-(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले की प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे. अर्थात् :

“आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के मोडक जिले के रामचन्द्रापुरम मण्डल के रामचन्द्रापुरम राजस्व गाँव में स्थित भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (बी एच ई एल) के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/10/2010-एस.एस. 1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2010

S.O. 696.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 2010 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI [except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into

force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

“All the areas falling under the jurisdiction of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in the Revenue village of Ramachandrapuram in Ramachandrapuram Mandal of Medak district of Andhra Pradesh state.”

[No. S-38013/10/2010-SS I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2010

का.आ. 697.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रथमा बैंक के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-02-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/303/2003-आईआर (बी-1)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2010

S.O. 697.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 23/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Prathama Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-02-2010.

[No. L-12012/303/2003-IR(B-I)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT
COMPLEX, DELHI
I.D. NO. 23/2004

Shri Deen Bandhu Tiwari
S/o Shri Om Prakash Sharma,
R/o Village & Post Office Sharif Nagar,
Thakurdwara,
Moradabad (UP)

... Workman

Versus

The Chairman,
Prathama Bank,
Head Office,
Moradabad, U.P.

... Management

AWARD

Prathama Bank, sponsored by the Syndicate Bank, was established under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Its

employees are governed by Regional Rural Banks (appointment and promotion of officers and other employees) Rules 1998 (hereinafter referred as the Rules). Deen Bandhu Tiwari was engaged as casual employee by branch manager of Sharif Nagar, Thakurdwara, (Moradabad) branch of the bank, in violation of the Rules. His services were taken w.e.f. 6th of August, 98 till 14th of August, 1999. Initially he was paid @ Rs. 12 per day till 22nd of August, 98. Thereafter he was paid @, Rs. 15 per day till 7th of August, 99, for the actual days of his work. When his services were disengaged Shri Tiwari voluntarily refunded a sum of Rs. 827 to the branch manager, who deposited that amount with the bank. Deen Bandhu Tiwari raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer, claiming that his services were illegal dispensed with on 19th August, 99. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-12012/303.2003-IR(D-1), New Delhi dated 8-4-2004, with the following terms :—

“Whether the action of the Chairman, Prathama Bank, Moradabad, in terminating services of Deen Bandhu Tiwari, sub staff w.e.f. 19th of August, 98 is just, fair and legal? If not for what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Claim statement was filed by Shri Tiwari pleading therein that he was appointed as sub staff in Sharif Nagar, Thakurdwara, (Moradabad) branch of Prathama Bank on 6-8-98. He was paid @ Rs. 12 per day upto 22th of August, 98. Thereafter he was paid @ Rs. 15 per day. No appointment letter was issued to him. He was also not permitted to mark his attendance in the attendance register. When he demanded letter of appointment, he was made to keep quiet by the branch manager saying that he would be thrown out of job. Having no alternative, he went on serving the bank. The branch manager felt annoyed with his demand of permanent absorption in service and orally dispensed with his services w.e.f. 19-8-99, besides recovery of Rs. 827 from him in an arbitrary manner. His services were dispensed with without any notice or pay in lieu thereof. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid to him. When he requested for reinstatement of his services, the branch manager told him to wait for sometime. Since nothing was done in his favour, he raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer, Moradabad. He claims reinstatement in service with continuity and back wages.

3. Contest was given to his claim by the bank pleading that services of Shri Tiwari were engaged by the branch manager, Sharif Nagar, Thakurdwara (Moradabad) branch of the bank, in violation of the Rules, on 6th of August, 98. His services were taken as part time messenger cum sweeper. He used to work for 2-1/2 hours per day. He was paid @ Rs. 12 per day upto 22-8-98. Thereafter he was paid @ Rs. 15 per day till 7-8-99. Since he was paid in excess by the branch manager against the prescribed rate of Rs. 12 per day, while leaving his services on 14-8-99,

Deen Bandhu Tiwari voluntarily refunded a sum of Rs. 827 to the branch manager, who deposited that amount in the bank. Since action of the branch manager in engaging Deen Bandhu Tiwari was in violation of the Rules, disciplinary action was initiated against him. Besides punishment awarded to him, the branch manager was ordered to deposit a sum of Rs.3664/-, illegally paid to Deen Bandhu Tiwari, besides an amount of Rs.1125/- as interest. He deposited a sum of Rs.4789/-with the branch on 25-9-2004.

4. The bank presents that the branch manager was competent to engage a casual messenger for a period of 15 days only, when regular messenger happens to be on leave. Deen Bandhu Tiwari was engaged by the branch manager without regular messenger being on leave. Since services of Shri Tiwari were engaged in violation of the circular dated 25-7-92 and the Rules, the branch manager has no option but to disengage him. Shri Tiwari was well aware about his illegal, unauthorized and incompetent engagement by the branch manager. Since Shri Tiwari was never in the service of the bank, recruited in terms of the Rules, his services were not at all required by the bank. Since engagement of Shri Tiwari was illegal, no right accrued in his favour. It has been pleaded that his claim statement is liable to be dismissed.

5. On pleadings of the parties, following issues were settled by my learned predecessor :

1. Whether there exist relationship of employer and employee between the parties ?
2. Whether the workman is entitled to the relief claimed ?
3. Whether engagement of the workman by the bank was in the knowledge of the Chairman ? If so its effect.
4. As in terms of reference.

6. Shri Deen Bandhu Tiwari tendered his affidavit as evidence to substantiate his claim. He was cross examined on behalf of the management. Sri A. K. Singh, Senior Manager, tendered his affidavit as evidence on behalf of the management. He was also cross examined at length on behalf of the workman. No other witness was examined by either of the parties.

7. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri Nem Singh, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the workman. Shri S.P.Singh, authorized representative, raised his submissions on behalf of the management. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows :—

Issue No. 1

8. Shri Deen Bandhu Tiwari swears in his affidavit that he was appointed against a permanent post of sub

staff for indefinite period in Sharif Nagar, Thakurdwara (Moradabad) branch of the bank on 6-8-98. He was paid @ Rs.12/- per day upto 22-8-98 and thereafter @ Rs.15/- per day. He was engaged for whole time duties as a sub staff. No appointment letter was issued to him deliberately. He was not permitted to mark his attendance in attendance register with oblique motive. When he requested for his absorption, his services were terminated on 19-8-99. During the course of his cross examination, he concedes that his name was not sponsored by employment exchange for appointment. He came to know through Shri Mohd. Gufran, branch manager, that a post of peon cum messenger was lying vacant. He requested the branch manager, who appointed him against that post on 6-8-98. He feigned ignorance that branch manager was proceeded departmentally for illegally appointing him the post.

9. Shri A. K. Singh swears that in exercise of powers contained in Section 29 of the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976, the Central Government in consultation with national bank and the sponsor bank made the Rules which were published vide notification dated 29th of May, 98. As per Rule 5, the board, in consultation with the sponsor bank, could determine the number of vacancies in each category of post to be filled in the bank. As per Rule 6, all vacancies were to be filled by promotion or direct recruitment. As per Rule 7, the Chairman of the bank was the appointing authority in respect of all posts. Recruitment to the post of messenger, messenger cum sweeper, driver cum messenger and security guard was to be made by the selection committee of the bank, after making a reference to the employment exchange, sainik board or other agencies, catering the welfare of reserved categories. As per sub rule (2) of Rule 10 no candidate, other than sponsored by employment exchanges, sainik board or other agency, was to be called for interview. Selection was to be made on the basis of the interview by the committee, consisting of Chairman of the bank, two senior most officer of the bank and a director nominated by the national bank, from amongst the candidates, sponsored by the employment exchange, sainik board or other agencies, referred above.

10. Shri Singh unfolds that neither any vacancy was notified nor reference was made to employment exchange, sainik board or other agency for filling up post of messenger or messenger cum sweeper. No application was submitted by Deen Bandhu Tiwari nor his name was sponsored by the employment exchange. Shri Tiwari did not appear for any interview before the selection committee. No appointment letter was issued to Sh. Tiwari. He was never engaged against any vacancy by the bank. There was no vacancy for the post of messenger or messenger cum sweeper in Sharif Nagar branch of the bank. Name of Shri Tiwari never appeared on the rolls of the bank.

11. Shri Singh highlights that Shri Tiwari was engaged by the branch manager, Sharif Nagar, Thakurdwara

(Moradabad) branch of the bank on 6-8-98 as part time messenger-cum-sweeper for 2-1/2 hours, without any approval from the head office. He was paid @ Rs. 12 per day upto 22-8-98. Thereafter he was paid @ Rs. 15 per day till 7-8-99 for the actual days, for which he worked. No salary or other amount was paid to Shri Tiwari from salary account. Since he was paid in excess, he voluntarily refunded Rs. 827 on 19-8-99 and the branch manager deposited that money in the bank. Since Shri Tiwari was illegally engaged, disciplinary action was initiated against the branch manager. Besides punishment awarded, a sum of Rs. 3864 was recovered from branch manager along with the interest amounting to Rs. 1125. Appointment of Shri Tiwari was contrary to circular dated 25-7-92, which provides that when regular messenger happens to be on leave, the branch manager may engage a part time worker on daily wage for a maximum period of 15 days. In the instant case, one messenger was already working in Sharif Nagar branch of the bank and there was no question of engaging another messenger, in pursuance of circular dated 25-7-92. During the course of his cross examination he presents that part time messenger is not supposed to work for whole day. He works for two hours only. No bipartite settlement is applicable to the bank. No employee can be recruited in violation of the Rules.

12. According to the testimony of Shri Singh, Shri Tiwari was engaged by the branch manager. These facts are not dispelled by the claimant. Hence question for consideration comes as to whether branch manager, Sharif Nagar, Thakurdwara, (Moradabad) branch of the bank occupies the status of an employer, who employed Shri Tiwari. For an answer to this proposition the Tribunal is supposed to look at the definition of the employer, given in clause (g) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act). For the sake of convenience the said definition is extracted thus :

‘Employer’ means

- (i) in relation to an industry carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or a State Government, the authority prescribed in this behalf, or where no authority is prescribed, the Head of the Department
- (ii) in relation to an industry carried on by or on behalf of a local authority the Chief Executive of that authority

13. Meaning given to the word “employer” by the definition referred above is illustrative and not exhaustive. The word “employer” is not specifically defined but merely indicated who is to be considered an employer for the purpose of an industry carried on by or under the authority of a department of Government and by or on behalf of a local authority. An employer means in relation to an

industry carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or a State Government, the authority prescribed in that behalf or where no such authority is prescribed, the Head of the Department. The definition of employer is, therefore, intended only to operate in relation to an activity properly describable as an ‘industry’.

14. As testified by Shri Singh, the bank has been established under Section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 on the request of the sponsor bank, by way of Gazette notification in that regard. Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the aforesaid Act makes it clear that every Regional Rural Bank shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and common seal with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to contract and may sue and be sued in its name. Section 8 of the said Act unfolds that general superintendence, direction and management of the business of a Regional Rural Bank shall vest in a board of directors who may exercise all powers and discharge all functions which may be exercised or discharged by the Regional Rural Bank. Section 9 of that Act enacts that the Board of Directors shall consist of the Chairman, appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 11, and (a) two directors to be nominated by the Central Government, (b) one director, who is an officer of the Reserve Bank, to be nominated by that bank, (c) one director, who is an officer of the National Bank, to be nominated by that bank, (d) two directors, who are officers of the sponsored bank, to be nominated by that bank, and (e) two directors, who are officers of the concerned State Government, to be nominated by that Government.

15. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that Prathama Bank is a body corporate with perpetual succession, can acquire, hold and dispose of property and contract and may sue or be sued in its name. Affairs of the Prathama Bank are to be exercised by the Board of Directors consisting of the Chairman and eight other directors nominated by the Central Government, the Reserve Bank, the National Bank, the sponsor bank and the State Government.

16. The Rules provide for the manner in which posts can be created. Rule 4 spells that the Board of Directors may in consultation with the sponsor bank, creates such number of posts as are specified in the first schedule to the Rules from time to time. How those posts are to be filled in, that mode is provided by rule 5 and 6 of the Rules. The Chairman of the Bank shall be the appointing authority for all posts in the bank, provides Rule 7. However, if so authorized by the Board of Directors, the General Manager of the Bank shall be the appointing authority in respect of all posts classified under group ‘B’ and ‘C’ in the Bank. Recruitment to the post of messenger, messenger-cum-sweeper, driver, driver-cum-sweeper and security guards is to be made by making a reference to the employment

exchange, sainik board or other agencies, catering welfare of reserved categories, provides rule 10 of the Rules. Sub rule (2) of that rule makes it clear that no candidate other than those sponsored by the employment exchange, sainik board or other agencies, shall be called for interview. Rule 11 speaks of constitution of a committee, who shall conduct selection of the candidates for the foresaid posts. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that the Chairman or the General Manager, if so authorized by the Board, shall be the appointing authority in respect of all posts in the bank. Thus it is evident that the branch manager is not competent to appoint a messenger cum sweeper against a permanent post.

17. Circular dated 25-7-92 provides that when a regular messenger happens to be on leave for a period of 15 days, a casual employee can be engaged for that period. He is to be removed from the services after expiry of that period or when regular messenger joins his duty, whichever is earlier. Consequently a casual messenger can be engaged for a period of 15 days only by the branch manager, when a regular messenger happens to be on leave and not otherwise.

18. As detailed above, Shri Tiwari was not appointed by the Chairman or the General Manager of the bank. No post of a messenger was lying vacant. Name of Shri Tiwari was not sponsored by the employment exchange for appointment to the post of messenger-cum-sweeper. His interview was not taken by the selection committee and he was not selected from amongst the persons sponsored by the employment exchange, sainik board, or other agencies, catering welfare of persons of reserved categories. Consequently it is evident that Shri Tiwari was engaged in violation of the Rules. It is not his case that regular messenger was on leave and he was engaged for a period of 15 days, in pursuance of circular dated 25-7-92. Hence engagement of Shri Tiwari, even as a casual worker by the branch manager, was in violation of the Rules as well as the circular, referred above.

19. Deen Bandhu Tiwari claims that he was appointed in Sharif Nagar branch of the Bank on 6-8-98 by Mohd. Gufran, the branch manager. He candidly admits that he was paid @ Rs. 12 per day. Subsequently he was paid @ Rs. 15 per day. However later on he was made to refund a sum of Rs. 827 to the bank on 19-8-99. Out of facts projected by Shri Tiwari, it is evident that he was not engaged against a whole time post. His engagement was of casual in nature and that too for part time. Engagement by the branch manager was in contravention of the Rules. Since the Rules were notified in Gazette, Shri Tiwari is supposed to have its knowledge. At the cost of repetition it is said that Chairman of the Bank or General Manager, if so authorised, are competent to appoint a messenger-cum-sweeper. No evidence worth name was brought over the record to the effect that Mr. Tiwari was appointed against

a leave vacancy. Therefore, his appointment is also in violation of circular dated 25-7-92.

20. When regular messenger was on duty, under these circumstances engagement of Shri Tiwari was not even a stop gap arrangement. It was in violation of the Rules and the circular. Can it be said that Mohd. Gufran made a representation to Mr. Tiwari to the effect that he was competent to appoint him on the post of messenger-cum-sweeper. Circular dated 25-7-92 nowhere authorizes a branch manager to engage a messenger even for a period of fifteen days, when regular messenger is present on his duty. The said circular binds the branch manager as well as Mr. Tiwari, since it acquires a position of guidelines issued to the bank authorities. Engagement of Mr. Tiwari in violation of the said circular cannot be termed as an engagement on representation made to him by the branch manager. The Rules have a force of law. Therefore, it cannot be said that Mohd. Gufran gave a representation to Shri Tiwari to the effect that he was competent to engage him as a messenger-cum-sweeper. The claimant could not show that Mohd. Gufran employed him with express or implied authority of the bank or the bank had privity in that act. The bank, who is a State with the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution, is not bound by the act of Mohd. Gufran, when he acted in opposition to the Rules. Reference can be made to the precedent in A.H. Wheeler & co. (AIR 1947 All. 236).

21. Appointment of Mr. Tiwari was in violation of the Rules and it does not confer any right on him. When Mohd. Gufran was incompetent to engage a messenger cum sweeper. Performance of duties by Shri Tiwari for a specific period would not create any right in his favour to claim that he became an employee of the bank. To claim status of an employee of the bank, it is incumbent upon Mr. Tiwari to establish that he was engaged for the post of messenger cum sweeper in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules. Back door entry of Mr. Tiwari would not create any legal obligation on the bank, in respect of his employment by Mohd. Gufran, the branch manager. For establishment of relationship of employee, a responsibility is cast upon Mr. Tiwari to show that he applied for the post of messenger-cum-sweeper. His interview was taken and he was selected in that interview, which took place in compliance of the Rules. There is a vacuum of evidence over that matter. On the other hand Mr. Tiwari admits that he was engaged by Mohd. Gufran, who was not competent to engage him. Gufran could not contract on behalf of the management bank with Mr. Tiwari for the purpose of his appointment as messenger cum sweeper. Under these circumstances, relationship of employer and employee were never created between Mr. Tiwari and the bank.

22. His engagement does not estop the bank at all from denouncing his claim. The soul of estoppel is equity, not facility for in equity. Nor is estoppel against law is

permissible because public policy animating a statutory provision may then become the casualty. Where public duties cast by statute are involved, private parties can not prevent performance by involving estoppel. Reference can be made to Ramanathan [1973 (2) S.C.C. 650], Ram Kumar (1976 S.C.C. 2237) and B. N. Bhattacharjee (AIR 1979 S.C. 1725).

In view of the above discussion, it is held that at no point of time bank engaged Shri Tiwari as messenger-cum-sweeper. There never existed such relationship of employer and employee between the parties

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23. It is an admitted case of the claimant that he was appointed by Mohd. Gufran, the branch manager, who paid @ Rs.12/- per day. He concedes that he had to refund a sum of Rs. 827, when his services were dispensed with. Though he feigned ignorance about the disciplinary action against Mohd. Gufran, the branch manager, yet he opted not to dispel facts projected by Shri Singh. Shri Singh highlights that Mohd. Gufran faced departmental action, suffered penalty and reimbursed money paid to Shri Tiwari, besides interest thereon. It was within the knowledge of Shri Tiwari that Mohd. Gufran was not competent to engage him for that post. That knowledge made him to refund a sum of Rs. 827 to the bank, when his services were disengaged.

24. A "seasonal workman" is engaged in a job which lasts during a particular season only, while a temporary workman may be engaged either for a work of temporary or casual nature or temporarily for work of a permanent nature, but a permanent workman is one who is engaged in a work of permanent nature only. The distinction between permanent workman engaged on a work of permanent nature and a temporary workman engaged on a work of permanent nature is, in fact, that a temporary workman is engaged to fill in a temporary need of extra hands of permanent jobs. Thus when a workman is engaged on a work of permanent nature which lasts throughout the year, it is expected that he would continue there permanently unless he is engaged to fill in a temporary need. In other words he is entitled to expect permanency of his service. Law to this effect was laid by the Apex Court in Jaswant Sugar Mills [1961 (1) L.J. 649].

25. As per the case of the workman his name was not called from the employment exchange to appoint him as messenger-cum-sweeper. It has not been shown by the workman that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy or against a work of permanent nature. Consequently it is evident that the workman was appointed against a work of temporary nature only that too in violation of the Rules. A temporary workman would not acquire permanency of tenure merely because he is employee in a permanent department or given some benefit ordinarily

enjoyed by the permanent workman. Such proposition was laid in Rohtas Industries Limited Vs. Brijnandan Pandey [1956 (2) L.J. 444].

26. Some casual workmen employed in a Canteen, raised demand of permanency in service. The Tribunal directed that from particular date they should be treated as probationer and appointed in permanent vacancy without going into the question as to whether more permanent workmen were necessary to be appointed in the canteen, over and above the existing permanent strength to justify the making of the casual workman as permanent, where they were working. Neither there was any permanent vacancy in existence nor the Tribunal directed for creation of new posts. When the matter reached the Apex Court, it was announced that the Tribunal was not justified in making these directions. The workman may be made permanent only against permanent vacancies and not otherwise, announced the Apex Court in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Vs. Their workmen [1975 (II) L.J. 336]

27. In Uma Devi [2006(4) SCC 1] the Apex Court considered the proposition as to whether the persons who got employment, without following of a regular procedure or even from the back door or on daily wages can be ordered to be made permanent in their posts, to prevent regular recruitment to the posts concerned. Catena of decisions over the subject were considered and the court declined the submissions of the workmen to be made permanent on the posts which were held by them in temporary or ad hoc capacity for a fairly long spell. The Court ruled thus :

"With respect, why should the State be allowed to depart from the normal rule and indulge in temporary employment in permanent posts? This Court, in our view, is bound to insist on the State making regular and proper recruitments, and is bound not to encourage or shut its eyes to the persistent transgression of the rules of regular recruitment. The direction to make permanent - the distinction between regularization and making permanent, was not emphasized here-- can only encourage the State, the modal employer, to flout its own rules and would confer undue benefits on a few at the cost of many waiting to compete. With respect the directions made in Piara Singh [1992(4) SCC 118] is to some extent inconsistent with the conclusion in para 45 of the said judgement therein. With great respect, it appears to us that the last of the directions clearly runs counter to the constitutional scheme of employment recognized in the earlier part of the decision. Really, it cannot be said that this decision has laid down the law that all ad-hoc, temporary or casual employees engaged without following a regular recruitment procedure should be made permanent."

28. Taking note of some of recent decisions, the Apex Court held that the State does not enjoy a power to

make appointments in terms of article 162 of the Constitution. The Court quoted its decision in *Girish Jyanti Lai Vaghela* [2006 (2) SCC 482] with approval, wherein it was ruled thus:

“The appointment to any post under the State can only be made after a proper advertisement has been made inviting applications from eligible candidates and holding of a selection by a body of experts or a specially constituted committee whose members are fair and impartial, through a written examination or interview or some other rational criteria for judging the inter se merit of candidates, who have applied in response to the advertisement made. A regular appointment to the post under the State or Union cannot be made without issuing advertisement in the prescribed manner which may in some cases include inviting applications from the employment exchange, where eligible candidate get their names registered. Any regular appointment made on a post under the State or Union without issuing advertisement inviting applications from eligible candidates and without holding a proper selection where all eligible candidates get a fair chance to compete would violate the guarantee enshrined under article 16 of the Constitution.”

29. In *P. Chandra Shekhara Rao and Others* [2006 (7) SCC 488] the Apex Court referred *Uma Devi's* case (*Supra*) with approval. It also relied the decision in *Uma Rani*

[2004 (7) SCC 112] and ruled that no regularization is permissible in exercise of statutory powers conferred in Article 162 of the Constitution, if the appointments have been made in contravention of the statutory rules. In *Soniveer Singh* [2006 (5) SCC 493] the Apex Court ruled that appointment made without following due procedure cannot be regularized.

30. In view of the facts detailed above, *Shri Tiwari*, being engaged in violation of the Rules, cannot expect his reinstatement in the services. He could not establish that it was within the knowledge of the Chairman of the Bank that his services were engaged for the post of messenger-cum-sweeper. Under these circumstances no evidence was brought over the record to estop the bank from claiming that *Shri Tiwari* was not its employee. Action of the bank in disengaging him from its service on 19-8-99 was just fair and legal. Bank was not supposed to rectify the illegality committed by its unscrupulous officer. *Shri Tiwari* is not entitled to any relief. Issues are, therefore, answered in favour of the bank and against *Shri Tiwari*.

31. *Shri Tiwari*, who was engaged in violation of the Rules cannot claim reinstatement in service of the bank. His claim statement is devoid of merits. The same is, therefore, dismissed. An award is accordingly passed.

Dated : 22-1-2010

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

